The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897. NO. 18

CENTRE COUNTY NEWS.

AS TELEGRAPHED ABROAD AND BY CORRESPONDENTS.

To be Taken with Caution—Dr. Colfelt's Woes—Burial of a Dog—Cadets No Go. Gold Mining—Constable in Jail. Dead Child in a Bucket.

The call of Rev. Dr. L. M. Colfelt to the Cambridge, Mass., Congregational church has stirred up a sensation over the fact that he does not live with his wife. For many years Dr. Colfelt ministered to one of the largest Congregational churches in Philadelphia, and was there married. After a long married life there was dissension in the household and they concluded to separate, a legal document to that effect being filed in the recorder's office, Philadelphia. Mrs. Colfelt went to live with her parents in the Quaker City, and Rev. Dr. Colfelt resigned from the pastorate of the Philadelphia church and went to Bedford Springs, Less than a year ago he came to State College.

Asked as to what he would do under the circumstances, Rev. Dr. Colfelt said he had written a letter to one of the church committee explaining the affair as far as he deemed necessary, assuming all the blame himself and referring all desiring further information to Mrs. Colfelt, and that now if any church wanted him and his services it would have to take him just as he was and judge him by his works among them. The Cambridge church will hold another meeting, May 6, for final action.

Christian Burial for a Dog.

A strange funeral was seen at State College on 30 ult. The pet dog of the wife of a professor in the college died yesterday and was buried with the ceremonies of a Christian funeral. The dog was shrouded, placed in a casket specially made for it, and taken to the cemetery, followed by its mistress, in deep mouring. At the cemetery it was interred beside the mourner's mother, and the grave was then liberally covered with roses.

[This reads too paganish for belief. —Ed.]

Cadets to Stay Away.

It has been decided that the cadets from State College will not participate in the parade in Philadelphia May 15 on the dedication of the Washington monument. A trip to Philadelphia at that time will interfere greatly with the Spring examinations, and it was decided the wisest thing to remain at home.

Gold Mining by Bellefonters.

The directors of the Tussey Mountain mining and smelting company, at a recent meeting, decided to pursue their mining for gold on the mountains near Bedford. The gold vein found there some time ago is said to be thick and rich. Much new machinery will be purchased for working the tunnel.

[We think stock in the reported new Centre Hall water springs syndicate, or of the old water comp., will be a peg or two better than this gold mining stock.]

Limb of the Law in Jail.

John River, a constable from Rush township, this county, instead of serving warrants for other people's arrests, is languishing in the county jail.

A few days ago River went to the home of James Bechdel, of Rush twp. There was a corpse in the house and a number of friends were there to offer sympathy. River, it is said, made himself very annoying. Mrs. Bechdel remonstrated with him, but instead of pacifying him it made him very angry. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced to pay costs, amounting to $47.87. Being unable to pay the money, River was severely reprimanded and sent to jail.

Finds a Dead Child in a Bucket.

What appears to be a case of infanticide was discovered near Bellefonte on Saturday. Several little boys were out fishing, and while walking along the stream they noticed a tin bucket floating along with the current. With boyish curiosity they succeeded in securing the bucket with a stick, and when they opened it they were horrified to find that it contained a dead child.

The boys immediately informed their parents of what they had found and an investigation was made. The child was fully developed and had evidently been dead only a few days.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

FIRE WARDENS.

The Act Placing New Duties on Township Constables.

Many inquiries having been made by constables as to what their duties are and the time when their service begins as fire wardens, we herewith publish the act, which was signed by Governor Hastings, March 30, 1897:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., that on and after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, the constables of the various townships of the commonwealth shall be ex-officio fire wardens, whose duty it shall be, when fire is discovered in the forests within their respective townships, immediately take such measures as are necessary for its extinction, and to this end to have authority to call upon any person or persons within their respective townships for assistance; the said fire wardens to receive fifteen (15) cents per hour, and the persons so assisting twelve (12) cents per hour, as compensation for their services; the expenses thereof shall be paid, one-half out of the treasury of the respective county, and the remaining half of said expenses shall be paid by the state treasurer into the treasury of said county, on moneysnot otherwise appropriated, upon warrant from the auditor general, but no such warrant shall be drawn until the respective county commissioners shall have first furnished, under oath or affirmation to the auditor general, a written itemized statement of such expense, and until the same is approved by the auditor general: Provided, that no county shall be liable to pay for this purpose, in any one year, an amount exceeding five hundred dollars.

"Sec. 2. Any person who being called upon by the fire wardens of his township to furnish assistance in extinguishing forest fires as provided in section one, shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to render such assistance upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 3. The fire wardens of each township throughout the commonwealth shall, in the first week of each term of court of quarter sessions of their respective counties, make returns to said court under oath or affirmation, of all violations occurring within their respective townships, which may come or be brought to their notice of any of the provisions of any law, now enacted, or hereafter to be enacted for the purpose of protecting forests from fire, and it shall be the special duty of the judge of said court to see these returns are faithfully made; and on failure of any warden to comply with this provision, or if it be found upon examination or inquiry by said court that any fire warden has either willfully or negligently omitted to report all such violation occurring within his township or having failed to perform his duty as set forth in section one of this act, such fire warden or constable shall be deemed guilty of wilfully or negligently making a false return, or neglect of duty, and the court shall suspend him from office and direct the district attorney to indict and try him, and if found guilty, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months, both or either, at the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 4. The term forest herein used shall not, for the purposes of this bill be held to include an area of timber land or brush land of less than fifty acres in extent, unless such said area shall by proximity to other timberland be liable to convey fire to an area of brush land or timber land containing at least 50 acres.

Bonds Illegal.

We see from yesterday's New York Sun that the Safe Deposit and Trust Comp. of New York purchased $588,000 in bonds issued by the authority of the city council of Louisville, Ky. The taxpayers of Louisville served an injunction upon the council and the court declared the bonds illegal. Pending the suit the bonds were not delivered hence the Safe Deposit Company did not lose its money. This shows how risky it is to invest in bonds of doubtful legality issued by a council.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending." It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

SPRING MILLS.

A Breezy Letter from Our Neighboring Town.

Potatoes down to 12½ cents per bushel. Ghosts of Adam and Eve!

The Spring Mills band under the skillful leadership of Professor Wm. Brown, is rapidly forging ahead in proficiency, and promises soon to be a band second to none in the county.

The Quarterly Conference of the M. E. church of this circuit met here on Monday last, Dr. Munroe the Presiding Elder officiating. All the reports were quite satisfactory, attendance very fair.

The junior base ball club of our village are preparing themselves for lively business on the diamond this summer. The club is quite an active one, and the young lads are entertaining several propositions from neighboring junior teams for a contest. The club will be in uniform this season.

Smith Bros. the well-known furniture dealers of our village, in fact of Penns valley, say their sales during April were really double the same time last year, and if a lively commencement—like the last few days is any indications, May will do equally as well. Our general merchandise stores report the volume of business for the last month, as being slightly in excess of April a year ago, consequently they have no reason to complain, only they say there is no money in business—very likely.

The four prominent applicants for post-mastership of our village, viz: Messrs. Long, Leitzell, Krape and Moyer, are leaving nothing undone whereby a favorable point may be secured, or an advantage obtained—the time is growing short, and of course each one is straining every nerve and sinew to capture the prize. They are all about equal in strength of influence and capability. Some think that the contest will be settled by throwing all the present applicants overboard, and a compromise effected on a gentleman not identified with the present squabble. This is possible of course, but not probable. If the old soldier racket is to be played over again, it is a very easy matter to guess who will be the next postmaster.

A week or two since, one of our newspapers inadvertantly published a statement that Mr. Ruhl, the popular landlord of our village, was obliged to read the "riot act" to several unruly characters who had congregated in his house one evening, and were making affairs decidedly unhealthy. Not being advised of the fracas, and it being such a remarkable occurrence, I inquired of Mr. Ruhl for the full particulars, and the result was just about what I expected—not a word of truth in it. Mr. Ruhl informed me that nothing of the kind had ever occurred in his hotel; it was simply a gross fabrication from beginning to end. Mr. Ruhl assured me that he has never had the slightest disturbance with any one in his hotel, nor had occasion to even appear harsh to any guest or traveler. Why such a malicious and slanderous report would be circulated is difficult to fathom. This denial is simply for the benefit of those not personally acquainted with Mr. Ruhl, of course the traveling community whom he has entertained know better, and a denial is entirely unnecessary.

Ghost Frightens Train Men.

A story is going the rounds of the newspapers that railroaders on the Beech Creek line between Williamsport and Lock Haven, have been frightened by a ghostly figure, that flags the night express at a lonely gorge in the mountains. The trainmen say that when the express is far down the road a red lantern, swung by a unseen hand, can be seen swinging across the tracks; bnt before the train reaches the point, lantern and flagman disappear. Watchmen have been placed there, but the ghostly flagman swings his lantern just above or below the place where the guard is stationed. The railroaders regard the appearance of the ghostly lantern as a token of a fatal wreck to the crew that sees it.

L. & T. R. R. Officers.

At Philadelphia on Monday, the stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Rea. Directors, James P. Coburn, S. C. Stewart, N. P. Shortridge, W. H. Barnes, Charles E. Pugh and Wm. A. Patton.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. T. Gingher and Gertrude Brown, both of Milesburg.

Two New Moons.

For the only time this year we are to be treated to two new moons during the month of May. the phenomenon occurred on the 1st and will occur again on the 31st.

CAPITOL NEWS.

NO FIGHT IN SENATE AGAINST APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Mr. McKinley Has Made up His Mind to Curtail Some of the Extensions of the Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. McKinley has fully made up his mind to curtail some of the extensions of the civil service rules made by Mr. Cleveland, but he lacks the nerve to do so until public opinion has been worked up a little on the subject. That is why members of his cabinet and other prominent officials are making public their opinions against those rules. Of course every body understands that the rules do not keep the present Democratic occupants of the positions in office, but so long as they are in force they do operate to keep those Republicans who are not already in the government service out of office. And that is the milk in the cocoanut. Promises have been made that have got to be kept, and the only way to keep them is to withdraw the civil service rules from some of these places. Had Mr. McKinley been a man of back-bone he would simply have rescinded Mr. Cleveland's orders extending the rules and said no more abovt it, and that would have been a much more manly way than this beating the devil around the bush in order to make it appear that the public demands their abrogation, when every body knows that the public does'nt care a continental who fills the minor offices under the government.

The Dingley tariff bill should now be known as the Allison-Aldrich-Platt bill, since those three Senators have added more than a thousand amendments to the bill, which was today laid before the full Finance committee of the Senate. The amendments have not made the bill any less objectionable as a whole to Democrats, but some of them have started many Republicans to kicking at a lively rate, but there is no likelihood that any of them will kick out of the party traces.

There hasn't been a determined fight made in the Senate against any appointment yet made by Mr. McKinley, but if he persists in trying to make J. W. Lyons, the negro member of the Republican National Committee from Georgia, postmaster at August, Ga., there will be a fight and a bitter one, too. The entire Georgia Congressional delegation made a respectful protest against appointing this negro postmaster at Augusta, taking the ground that there were plenty of places paying just as well that could be given him, where the performance of his official duties would not necessitate constant irritation of the entire business interests of that city and the greater part of its population—probably nine-tenths of its mail receiving population. Postmaster General Gary had given the Georgia delegation to understand that he was opposed to making this negro postmaster at Augusta, but it seems that the negro, who was a McKinley whooper-up previous to the St. Louis convention, had boss Hanna's positive promise of the postoffice, if McKinley was nominated and elected, and that he has refused all offers of other places, although some of them carry more salary and insisted upon being nominated postmaster at Augusta. The Georgia Senators believe that they can defeat his nomination in the Senate, and it is certain that they will fight it to the last ditch, and hang it up if they can't defeat it.

"Oh, its just the regular pendulum swing," is the substance of what members of the administration say when their attention is called to the large amount of gold—more than $7,000,000—engaged last week in New York for shipment to Europe, "and it will all come back again in the fall to pay for our crops." They may be right, but those with good memories have not forgotton that Secretary Carlisle and his assistants talked the same way in 1894, when nearly $102,000,000, in gold went to Europe, and in 1895, when the value exported almost reached $105,000,000, and again in 1896, when it went close to $57,000,000, and they know that this gold was only brought back by issuing $261,000,000 in U. S. bonds. Mr. McKinley has said that he would not issue bonds, but he has also said that Mr. Cleveland did right in issuing them when the continued demand for gold caused the gold reserve in the U. S. Treasury to fall below the arbitrary limit set without any legal authority by John Sherman when he was Secretary of the Treasury. Every body hopes that this gold raid is not made by the New York and London money changers to force another issue of bonds, but that does not keep people from wondering what Mr. McKinley would do, should it turn out that way.

Democratic employees of the Treasury Department who are not so unsophisticated as to expect to be protected by the civil service commission are preparing to "get it in the neck." A committee has been appointed to investigate all the bureaus of the Treasury Department, and to report a plan of reorganization that will enable the most efficient employes to get the largest salaries. That sounds all right, does'nt it? But every wide-awake Democrat knows that the plan reported will give the biggest salaries to the Republicans, and is preparing to take his dose of reduction with as good grace as he can, if he is'nt in a position to show his disgust by resigning when the reorganization is made.

TAX REBATE ON FOREST LANDS.

The act of 1887 provides that the owner or owners of any land, etc., planted with forest or timber trees in number of not less than 1200 to the acre, shall, on making due proof thereof, be entitled to receive annually from the Commissioners of their respective counties for a period of ten years after the land has been so planted a sum equal to 90 per cent. of all taxes annually assessed, or so much of said 90 per cent. as shall not exceed 45 cents per acre.

For a second period of ten years the rebate is 80 per cent., or 40 cents an acre, and for the third period 50 per cent., or 25 cents an acre. Thereafter, under the present law, standing timber is subject to full taxation, the policy of the State, so far as it can be read in its tax laws, being to rid the State of standing timber as fast as possible by making it unprofitable for land owners to allow trees to stand on it, as they must pay full taxes on the value of the land, the market value of the timber being estimated as a part of that value.

THE PUBLIC STREETS.

Judge Livingston, of Lancaster county, has handed down an opinion which will be of interest to every city in the state. A case was brought before Judge Livingston, in which the right of the city to sell the privilege of occupying part of a street to hackmen was contested. In deciding against this right of sale the learned judge declares:

"The streets of the city of Lancaster are public highways, and public highways, from side to side, and from end to end, belong to the public. Any permanent structure which materially encroaches upon a public street and impedes travel is a nuisance per se, and may be abated, notwithstanding space left for the passage of the public. It is well settled that the public are entitled not only to a free passage, along the highway, but to a free passage along any portion of it not in the actual use of some other traveler, and if this be true it necessarily follows that there can be no legal sale of any portion of a public street or highway by city authorities for a private business or purposes such as stands for hacks, etc. A municipal corporation has no authority to dispose of for its own benefit property dedicated to or held by it in trust for public use. Nor can it extinguish the public uses in such property. As the highways of a state, including streets in cities, are under the permanent and primary control of the legislature, and as all municipal powers are derived from the legislature, it follows that the authority of the municipalities over streets and the uses to which they may be put depends entirely upon their charters or legislative enactments applicable to them."

Centre County Constable in Jail.

John River, a constable of Rush township, Centre county, a few days ago went to the residence of James Bechtel to serve a warrant. There were a number of friends present who had gathered to sympathize with the family over the death of one of their relatives who was lying in the house at the time. River it is said, made himself very annoying. Mrs. Bechtel remonstrated with him, but instead of pacifying him it made him very angry. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced to pay costs amounting to $47.87. Being unable to pay the money he was reprimanded and sent to jail.

Married.

At Bellefonte, on April 22nd, 1897, Mr. Charles A. Miller and Miss Ida M. Lee, both of Colyer, Pa., by Rev. C. H. Goodling.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, May 9, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at St. John's church, at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley church, communion at 10 a. m.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing or less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

WANTED.—Parties desiring to sell stock in the Centre Hall water company can receive the highest market price by inquiring of or addressing Fortney & Walker, atty's, Bellefonte.

Local Items of Interest.

They intend to drill for oil at Milesburg.

William Wolf is attending court at Pittsburg as a juror.

Communion in the Reformed church next Sabbath forenoon.

Our streams were swollen by Saturday night's and Sunday's rain.

Tyrone has ordained that tramps shall work on the borough streets.

Hon. A. O. Furst will deliver the Memorial day address at Bellefonte.

Jesse Long thinks about 600 trout were caught at the head of Penns creek so far this season.

Howard Spangler, son of ex-sheriff Spangler, is about to become a resident of our town again.

Read Will Runkle's hotel card. City boarders will find it a pleasant hotel and locality healthy.

Horace Winkelman of Nittany Hall drove to Lock Haven the other day where his horse took sick and died.

There is a water company overhead that's not making much fuss or useless expense, but it is furnishing lots of free water all the same.

The wife of Isaac Lose died at her home in Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening of last week, aged 73 years.

Bring your job work, plain and fancy, to this office, and you will get first class work at reasonable prices.

The mercantile appraisement appears, in this issue of the Reporter. Business men can see how they are rated and taxed.

Fred. Auman, of Gregg twp., a short time ago, was thrown off by a run-away horse he was riding, and had one of his arms broken.

On account of the rain last Sunday forenoon, Rev. Rearick postponed his Communion services at Centre Hall to Sunday evening, May 16.

The rainfall from last Saturday evening 5 o'clock to Sunday noon, was two and one-fifth (2.20) inches, which was extraordinary for a period of 18 hours.

Druggist Murray has received a draft for $50 for his prize essay, on "How to prevent cutting prices in the drug business." He was awarded the third prize.

Two thirds of the homes in our town have had front yard fences removed as suggested months ago by the Reporter, as aiding in making a home look prettier.

We are told this borough intends borrowing $600, we suppose on street work. Being a safe investment, persons having money may be glad to put it at 4 and 5 per cent; the town authorities should get it low.

We will present absolutely free a new 1897 bicycle [either ladies' or gents' wheel] in exchange for a favor we wish attended to in Centre Hall, also another for attending to same in adjoining townships. No agency or selling business. We prefer those acquainted with many young people now studying music. For full particulars write. The Columbia Musical Ass'n., 216-218 South 3rd st., Philad'a.

One Badly Needed.

Pennsylvania now has a law which provides that any person who shall wilfully and maliciously damage or destroy any American flag or flagstaff which now or hereafter may be erected on any private or public building or place, or on any public or private highway, or any public or private grounds, or use the flag for advertising any business or trade, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $500 or suffer imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

Killed Many.

During a hail-storm in Rio Verde Valley, in Mexico, one day last week, hail stones weighing over three pounds ars said to have fallen. Reports say that 41 persons were killed by hail stones. On one hacienda alone 12 farm hands were killed.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchas at first but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her so much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Impure Air Blood

Eating rich and hearty food, sweets and fats in winter, close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, factory or school-room, necessarily makes the **Take** blood impure, and eruptions, boils, pimples, humors are the result. Dizziness, indigestion and many other troubles are also caused by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

HIRES Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons.
Sold everywhere.

GET RICH quickly; send for "300 Inventions Wanted." EDGAR TATE & CO. 345 B'way, N.Y.

Learn the Business Not over-Crowded

A practical knowledge of advertising and printing is necessary to business success. The world spends two thousand millions of dollars a year in advertising. The demand for competent advertising managers and writers of advertisements far exceeds the supply. The Fowler College of Advertising teaches (by mail) bright men and women, if business or intending to go into business, how to write successful advertisements, circulars, catalogues, and all printed matter. The cost is nominal. Drop a postal for full particulars.

Fowler Correspondence College of Advertising

Tribune Building, New York City

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.
Yours truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

Silk From Nettles.

Man has grasped the nettle and made from it the finest silk. All the nettles have fibrous stalks. The fibre is enveloped in a hard bark, with a great deal of gummy juice in and under it, and till that is thoroughly removed cannot be utilized for textile purposes. In India and China, where the nettle crop has long been known, labor is cheap, and consequently the bark is stripped off by hand, and the fibres cleansed, spun, and woven in primitive fashion, form the basis of many of those native stuffs that are invaluable to the "heathen Chinee," but never get into the market. John Bull, however, hates to be beaten, and has thoroughly investigated the nettle question. The fact that the stalks must be stripped while green has hitherto presented the greatest difficulty, where cheap hand labor is not to be had on the spot. Something like sixty machines had to be made before the exact thing could be hit upon which would break up and remove the bark, and press out a goodly proportion of the resinous gum that sticks the fibres together. But it was found at last, and now a fine and remarkably strong silk is spun from the commonest weed that dots the roadside.

Pleasant Sinning.

It is not the pleasantest persons who are perfectly accurate. One of the loveliest women I know, writes Jean Potage in the Home Journal, remembers any number of occurrences that could never have happened, and by so doing adds largely to her friends. She always "remembers" you as doing some one of the things you would like to do, but which circumstances would prevent. If your *penchant* is for telling stories, she "remembers" that tale of yours which convulsed the Harmony Club on its first "ladies' night." You know very well you were never even invited to that function, but no one else is sure of that at this late date, and your self-esteem cannot but rise as she relates full particulars of the way in which you told your story to enthusiastic reception. If you want to be athletic, she recalls a mythical race which you won against fearful odds. If you are a lady killer, she lets fall many hints of the interest you excited in female breasts at some summer resort which in reality you never visited. This woman is a benefactor to society. She is worthy of being loved far more than she who is forever "telling unpleasant truths for your good."

His Final Statement.

Once a clergyman went to pay a visit to an old Yorkshire yoeman of the old type, who was lying on his deathbed, and after a few preliminary words the worthy minister said that, if the veteran had anything on his mind, he hoped he would ease his conscience and confide it to his pastoral ear, so that he might die in peace. "Well, sir," answered the old sportsman, "if I only had to live my life over again, I'd fish more with bait and less with flies."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 at all druggists.

He is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a wise man who will not.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Enormous flocks of wild geese have appeared in some parts of Kansas.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A San Francisco capitalist was fined $2.50 for spitting in a street car.

Iron Hunger.

Prof. Schmiedeberg lately made a very interesting experiment, which demonstrates the existence of an iron-hunger in animals, and also indicates disastrous results in the event of the craving remaining unsatisfied.

A strong, frolicsome dog, that had suffered the loss of a small quantity of blood only, was fed for a period on pure milk, and little by little became so weak that all evidence of spirit vanished, and, refusing further nourishment, became so thin and weak that his limbs refused to support his body.

Just as he seemed on the point of death, a gram of ferrantine was added to his daily allowance of milk; when, instead of refusing as heretofore he devoured it ravenously, and in the space of two weeks, recovered his normal health and strength.

"I am only too glad to testify to the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which has been a household companion in our family for years. I take from 3 to 5 bottles of it every Spring, generally beginning about the first of April. After that I feel like a two year old, for it tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top. As a blood medicine it has no superior, at least that is my opinion of it.—H. R. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1896.
WEIGHTY WORDS FOR
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THIN BLOOD, WHITE COMPLEXION

Doctors Diagnosed the Case as Heart Disease and Consumption—But the Symptoms Were Due to Watery Blood Alone, and Disappeared When Blood Was Enriched.

From Presbyterian Journal, Philad'a Pa.

After years of patient and intense suffering, Miss Gertrude Gilbert has recovered her lost health, and is to-day a rosy and blooming specimen of young womanhood. Miss Gilbert's illness, which was of several years duration, was due mainly to a lack of blood. To-day her rosy cheeks and healthy appearance denote the grateful change from a life of ill-health to one of freedom from all illness. When a reporter called on her at her home, No. 1919 Glenwood Avenue, Philadelphia, the young lady ran lightly down the steps with all the elasticity of youth.

"I could not have done that eight months ago," she said as she seated herself in a big armchair.

"At that time," she continued, "had I ran down the steps as I did a few moments ago, I would have fainted." With her eyes sparkling, and a vivacious flurry in her manner, Miss Gilbert asked the cause of the reporter's visit. Upon being told that he came to ask about her illness, she said that she would cheerfully relate her experience. "I have been so wonderfully benefited that within the past eight months I have grown from a mere skeleton to what you now see. I had been sick for a long time, when a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Previous to this three doctors had treated me. They diagnosed my trouble as heart disease, together with consumption, and prescribed accordingly. All this medical treatment did not benefit me in the least. I was in a terrible condition. There was scarcely any blood left in my composition, and my friends often told me that they thought I was a victim of blood disease. My chief trouble was weakness, and after laborious efforts to get upstairs I almost went into a faint, and on several occasions thought I was going to die.

"So little blood had I that my ears were almost transparent, and my complexion was as white as a sheet. I can scarcely describe my sensations, but after repeated treatment by my physicians I became thoroughly discouraged.

"It was at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me, and I procured a box. Before I had finished it I began to feel the benefit of my health. This gave me encouragement, and I began a systematic course according to the regulations on the wrapper. At the end of the seventh or eighth box, I forgot which, I was an entirely different girl. In addition to having a sufficient quantity and better quality of blood in my veins, I was relieved of that shortness of breath and quick heart action which has been my chief trouble. My appetite returned and I was enabled to do my daily duties with a cheerfulness which I had never before experienced.

"Several weeks ago I stopped taking the pills, and while I feel confident I shall never again be in such ill health, I always, as a preventative, keep a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my room. They are all they are represented to be, and I say again that to them, and them alone, do I owe my restoration to health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

I layed on Wheels.

A cycling genius has evolved a game which can be played on wheels. It is called the royal game and requires a court or field, divided into alleys. Two teams of nine riders each take part, and the field is divided into a right and left field, with the courses chalked out plainly. An alleyway, constructed of ropes or cables, extends from the upper to the lower field on the division line between the right and left field. Cables also form two upright sides between which the play wheel rolls and is driven backward or forward by the riders in passing at any point between the lower and upper field. The play wheel is a single bicycle rim, having a four-and-one-half-inch pneumatic tire. The object of the game is to drive this play wheel from the centre field, through attack of opponents, to a goal ahead, the riders using sticks especially made for the game. The ends of the alleyways are the goals for the respective teams. Players ride in single file and always circle to the left. Thus the two trains are constantly meeting and passing each other in opposite directions on the upper sides of the alleyway. Royal is a game requiring swift riding and much skill, and a novice would scarcely venture to form one of a team.

One or Two-Eye Shooting.

Some hunters who use shotguns shoot with both eyes open, but most of them shut the left eye. It is contended by the one-eye class that one-eye shooting is more accurate than two-eye shooting, but the two-eye shooters say that there is only a little difference, and that is in favor of the two-eyed method.

A man who has both eyes open, the two-eye men say, has a greater range of vision, and in the woods can keep the game in sight far better than the one-eyed marksman. Besides, he can keep several birds in sight at once, without hiding them behind the barrel of his gun. A bird rising after a man has aimed, or while he is aiming at a raised bird, is out of sight when only one eye is open, since the gun is between the eye and the second bird. When both eyes are open the left eye sees clear of the gun, and, therefore, a bird rising after the one aimed at may be seen vaguely and kept in sight until after the first shot.

Most rifle men who shoot at target aim with one eye closed, but in the woods, where brush may hide the game and often quick shots must be made, the hunters more frequently shoot with both eyes open. At small game at rest, such as squirrels and birds, one-eye shooting is believed to be the better, but with game like a deer running or walking a two-eye shot has better chance, because the shooter can see brush, trees, or anything else likely to impede or turn the bullet's flight.

Lots of people tell you they are hustlers, when they know very well they are only bores.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Notes of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Mineral Manures for Clover—Much From Little—Breeding Sows to Sell, Etc., Etc.

BREEDING SOWS TO SELL.

It is very rare that a good breeding sow of fit age and with plenty of teats will not bring much more than her pork value if sold as a breeder. If she has proved her capacity for breeding, and especially if she have a thrifty litter of pigs by her side, the sow and pigs are sure to bring many times what they are worth to fatten and kill. Everybody recognizes that this is good kind of stock to hold. Now while grain and feed of all kinds is very cheap, the business of growing hogs for breeders cannot help being a profitable one. Part of the stock should be pure bred, of some one of the breeds whose characteristics are firmly established. But if breeding sows to sell as breeders be the end aimed at, it is not important that the breeding sow should be pure bred. A coarsely built, rangy sow, crossed with a pure-bred boar, will farrow more and thriftier pigs than will a sow and boar both pure bred. It is for this reason that the pure-bred hogs are always higher priced. It is necessary to have the pure-bred males, to fix on the progeny the habit of easy keeping, rapid growth and early maturity. But these characteristics in full development do not make as profitable an animal for pork production as a cross where the larger-bodied sow can furnish much more thrifty growing pigs than can the sow that is herself pure bred.—Boston Cultivator.

FEEDING CORN.

Much of the old-time apprehension of trouble resulting from feeding corn to sheep has disappeared. It used to be a common thing to say that feeding corn caused the wool to drop off, but corn can be safely fed to sheep, if proper judgment is empoyed in feeding it. Shelled corn is not so good for sheep as corn in the ear if the feeding place is properly arranged. In eating shelled corn a sheep will gorge it down hurriedly, and this it cannot do with corn in the ear. It must gnaw it off the cob, and is compelled to eat more slowly than when fed on shelled corn. Corn in corn fodder may be fed to sheep if a good sward is at hand or clean snow. Mud, of course, is not good for this purpose. When this is done the fodder will not be eaten until all the corn is eaten off the stalks. Corn will always comprise a part of the cheap ration in the West where it is grown in abundance. We have found it to be a safe feed to sheep when fed in small quantities, and when the forage is fodder, straw, or clover hay. With timothy hay, corn does not make a very good partner.—The Silver Knight.

TURKEYS FOR MARKET.

We can offer a pointer on marketing turkeys that we discovered while buying turkeys in the city market, and that is the superiority of the medium-sized turkeys over twenty to twenty-four pounders, as sellers. People, as a rule, do not want enough turkey at one time to lay a banquet spread, and consequently they pick for something small, or not exceeding medium in size.

The hen turkeys always sell first, simply because they are more suited in size to the wants of the ordinary family. Then the smaller goblets go, and lastly the pride of the flock—the biggest tom in the lot—and he usually goes at a discount of two or three cents a pound less than the lesser weights.

A turkey that weighs from ten to fifteen pounds dressed is plenty large enough. The people don't want a turkey as big as a hog, but they do want a fat turkey.

It seems to us that there is a good deal of room for improvement in breeding turkeys for the market. That a bird shorter in legs and neck, and very full in the breast, would be more desirable. One that would be meaty and plump, and capable of taking on a great deal of fat.

The heavy weight, tall, rawboned toms that weigh twenty-five to forty pounds may be suited to a barbecue feast, but they are not the kind that a man with an ordinary-sized market basket looks for when he goes to the city market.

There would be more demand, and better sale for turkeys all the year through, if they were grown more with a view to compact body, meat and fat, than for large size and coarse structure.—H. B. Geer, in Midland Poultry Journal.

PROTECTING FRUIT FROM FROST.

The following from the California Riverside News would doubtless be as effective in staying the ravages of King Frost on our Georgia fruit farms as it apparently is in protecting California oranges and lemons. The News says:

"The experiment at the ranch of the Meacham Brothers, on Cypress avenue, was a success in demonstrating that the system which has been evolved by these gentlemen, and which they perfected in their minds several months ago, will save the orange of this valley against the coldest weather that has ever been experienced here, with several degrees of heat generated to spare, if generally put in practice throughout the valley. There is no doubt about it. During the experimenting, in one hour the thermometer rose ten degrees. The earliness of the hour—5 o'clock—leaves no doubt as to the cause of the change of temperature. But one trial is not all that is to be made. They will be continued under all circumstances and conditions, and all interested are invited to be present.

"The system is very simple, and as inexpensive as simple. A piece of ordinary chicken wire screen four feet square is fastened at the corners to four stakes set in the ground. Six inches in thickness of wet leaves or straw is placed on the screen, with a can of crude petroleum underneath. When the oil is lighted a dense white smoke arises, which soon fills the orchard, and so heavy that it does not rise much above the tree tops. There is an entire absence of the sooty smoke which, in experiments in years gone by, proved unfit for use because of the injury to fruit, but in its stead is a white smoke. It is shown that twenty of these screen baskets are ample for a ten-acre orchard. If these experiments continue to prove successful there never need be another frosted orange or lemon in the valley."

A GOOD WORD FOR CORN FODDER

By all odds the most helpful corn the dairyman can grow to supplement hay and grass is corn, writes E. L. Vincent, in Farm, Field and Garden. We have been slow to recognize this fact, but necessity often opens our eyes to facts to which we might otherwise remain blind. Never within the recollection of old dairymen have the meadows and pastures of this country been in such bad condition as they have for the past few years.

This is due to the intense droughts which have prevailed during those seasons killing the grass roots and preventing a good catch of seed, added to open winters in which the tender roots have lain bare subjects to the terrible effects of the severe frosts.

In this dilemma we have turned to corn as the only hope of salvation. The result has been a complete over turning of past methods.

Last year for the first time I put in a good crop of corn. Foreseeing a light grass crop lay at the bottom of my decision, I used our state corn for seed, and put it in with a planter three feet apart and six inches in the row. As far as it went I used my own barnyard fertilizer; when that failed I used commercial fertilizer mixed about half and half with land plaster, using about four hundred pounds per acre. As soon as the rows could be seen I began cultivating and kept it up until the plants were too large for longer tilling.

The result was a grand crop of corn. I cut it just when the ears were beginning to glaze and husked the largest ears leaving the small ones to go with the stalks. I had a very fine lot of good corn that way.

When the pastures began to fail I commenced cutting the stalks to feed green; and all the past winter I have fed my cows two rations per day of cut stalks, with hay, at noon. The ears husked from these stalks I have had ground, cob and all, and fed with the cut corn, and am now adding bran and other milk-producing grains as my cows are coming into milk.

My hay mow still shows a good balance on the right side, whereas men who did not put in corn are buying hay at round prices or relying upon mill feeds to get through. This is what corn has done for me. I shall hereafter rely upon it more than ever in the past.

THE SHIPPING OF FRUIT.

Within the past few weeks there have been a great many things said and written about the last year's fruit crop and some of the disasters that attended it.

The apple crop in certain sections was enormous, and if it had been properly marketed, would have been a great deal mare satisfactory than reports show.

The Western New York Horticultural Society, at one of their meetings, took up this subject, and treated it in a most sensible and satisfactory fashion.

The President said that a great deal of the trouble was caused by bad packing and a lack of proper attention to sorting. Apples had been sent into market that were absolutely unfit for sale. One commission merchant declared that if the poor half of the crop had been left in the orchards the condition of the market would have been better, prices would have ruled higher, and fruit-growers would have realized more for their product. But there seemed to be a desire to see how many barrels of apples they could ship, and these, too, without due regard to the quality or condition. The Fruit Growers' Association have time and again distributed copies of the rules by which all shippers should be guided. There is nothing of greater value to a shipper than the reputation for good and carefully selected fruit. It is worth while to make at least three grades, and there should be no variation in the quality of these grades. It is poor policy to put up a barrel of fine fruit, and, just for the sake of filling in, throw in, somewhere about the middle of the package, a few very inferior specimens.

The commission merchant or purchaser immediately discovers this poor fruit, and the reputation of the grower suffers. It would be very much better to put the poorest fruit at the very top of the barrel if it must go in at all.

It was for many years the habit of one fruit grower to pack the very choicest specimdens at the bottom of the barrel. The cream of the product was selected first and packed first. Of course, as the filling in process went on, the fruit might not be as fine, but it came to be a standing remark that the bottoms of those barrels would show up in great shape, and many a package has been sold without examination other than the top layer, because it went without saying that whatever could not be seen was better than that which presented itself when the head was taken off.

This is an excellent reputation to have, and one that only a few people seem able to establish.

A great deal of comment is made by commission merchants upon the fact that they find it most difficult to get high-class fruit and vegetables of all sorts. The market is absolutely flooded with inferior produce, and experts claim to be able to prove that the unsatisfactory reports of which the farmers complain are simply and solely the result of their own carelessness and inefficiency. High-grade products bring fancy prices party because there are always plenty of purchasers and partly because there is not enough to supply the very urgent demand.—New York Ledger.

Have Fish Memories?

"It is widely accepted that fish possess a certain degree of memory," says Professor Edinger, of Germany, "that they recognize persons, that they know what places to frequent and what places to avoid, according to the experience they have gained; that having once been caught by a hook, they know one again when they see it, and so on."

It is an odd fact that the fish in freedom is much more intelligent than in captivity. Whether it dulls the senses to be confined within a limited space enclosed by glass walls, or whether it is the absence of the indefinable something which lingers in the running stream and makes it doubly delightful no one knows. The very best counterfeiter of Nature has always been unable to bring about a condition that was an exact counterpart of the one she could create herself. In appearance certainly the difference is not perceptible, but that it lies there none can question.

The trout, the shyest of all fish when man has once become in the least degree familiar, is held to be the leader of his race in point of thought development.

The fish with which we are most familiar—the pike, the pickerel, the bluefish—are all about alike in matters of thought. The gorgeous yellow striped perch is a keen little chap, and, though he bites at the right sort of bait with little provocation, it is usually because he is very hungry and has cast wisdom to the winds. As a rule it can be safely stated that the harder a fish is to catch the more it thinks, just as is the case with human beings—the more stupid a person is the easier he is to deceive, while with people of keen thought the reverse is the case. The shad is another fish that seems to have almost human perception occasionally.

The flounder is stupid. Perhaps it is because he has his eyes on one side of his head and can only view the world in a one sided way. It may be also that it is for the reason that he spends the greater portion of his time in the mud. Mud is not conductive to thoughtfulness. Anyway, the flounder is as stupid as it is possible for a fish to be.

The Jetties of Galveston.

"There is not in all the world anything in the way of harbor improvements at all to be compared with the great work of jetty construction that the United States engineers have just completed at Galveston," said Congressman Hawley, who hails from that city, and is also the only Republican in the Texas delegation. Mr. Hawley, who is one of the leading business men of the Island City, was telling some friends about the results of Uncle Sam's munificent expenditure for deep water at his home.

"There are two jetties," said he; "one 7 miles in length and the other 5, and the distance between them clear out to the open sea is about 7,000 feet. They are built of sandstone and granite in the most thorough and substantial way, and they will stand as an everlasting monument to the skill and wisdom of the engineers. They are an unqualified success. We have now 26 feet of water on the bar, and in a year's time can count on 30 feet, for the work of scouring goes on constantly.

"The practical benefits of deep water are shown by the fact that in 1896 the value of exports from Galveston harbor was 60 per cent greater than for any year in its history, despite the low prices of all kinds of produce. I do not believe, in view of the great tributary country behind it, that it is the view of an enthusiast or visionary when the prediction is made that ere many years Galveston will be one of the greatest marts of commerce in the United States. From this time forward there is no limit to the expansion of her shipping interests, for with ample sea room and depth of water she can accommodate the merchant craft of all countries."—Washington Post.

Another quick piece of railroad engineering has been done in England, an old bridge at Loughborough being removed, a new steel bridge of eight arches put in its place, and traffic resumed within thirteen hours. The bridge is peculiar in that the arches are made of one piece of steel and rest on steel pillars instead of brick work.

The best men are mother-made men.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Boaz and Ruth."

TEXT: "And she went and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers, and her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz, who was of the kindred of Elimelech."—Ruth ii., 3.

The time that Ruth and Naomi arrive at Bethlehem is harvest time. It was the custom when a sheaf fell from a load in the harvest field for the reapers to refuse to gather it up. That was to be left for the poor who might happen to come along that way. If there were handfuls of grain scattered across the field after the main harvest had been reaped, instead of raking it, as farmers do now, it was, by the custom of the land, left in its place so that the poor, coming that way, might glean it and get their bread. But you say, "What is the use of all these harvest fields to Ruth and Naomi? Naomi is too old and feeble to go out and toil in the sun, and can you expect that Ruth, the young and the beautiful, should tan her cheeks and blister her hands in the harvest field?"

Boaz owns a large farm, and he goes out to see the reapers gather in the grain. Coming there, right behind the swarthy, sunbrowned reapers, he beholds a beautiful woman gleaning—a woman more fit to bend to a harp or sit upon a throne than to stoop among the sheaves. Ah, that was an eventful day!

It was love at first sight. Boaz forms an attachment for the womanly gleaner—an attachment full of undying interest to the church of God in all ages, while Ruth, with an ephah, or nearly a bushel of barley, goes home to Naomi to tell her the successes and adventures of the day. That Ruth, who left her native land of Moab in darkness, and traveled through an undying affection for her mother-in-law, is in the harvest field of Boaz, is affianced to one of the best families in Judah, and becomes in after time the ancestress of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory. Out of so dark a night did there ever dawn so bright a morning?

I learn in the first place from this subject how trouble develops character. It was bereavement, poverty and exile that developed, illustrated and announced to all ages the sublimity of Ruth's character. That is a very unfortunate man who has no trouble. It was sorrow that made John Bunyan the better dreamer, and Dr. Young the better poet, and O'Connell the better orator, and Bishop Hall the better preacher, and Havelock the better soldier, and Kitto the better encyclopaedist, and Ruth the better daughter-in-law.

I once asked an aged man in regard to his pastor, who was a very brilliant man, "Why is it that your pastor, so very brilliant, seems to have so little heart and tenderness in his sermons?" "Well," he replied, "the reason is our pastor has never had any trouble. When misfortune comes upon him, his style will be different." After awhile the Lord took a child out of that pastor's house, and though the preacher was just as brilliant as he was before, oh, the warmth, the tenderness of his discourses! The fact is that trouble is a great educator. You see sometimes a musician sit down at an instrument and his execution is cold and formal and unfeeling. The reason is that all his life he has been prospered. But let misfortune or bereavement come to that man, and he sits down at the instrument, and you discover the pathos in the first sweep of the keys.

Misfortune and trials are great educators. A young doctor comes into a sickroom where there is a dying child. Perhaps he is very rough in his prescription and very rough in his manner and rough in the feeling of the pulse and rough in his answer to the mother's anxious question. But years roll on, and there has been one dead in his own house, and now he comes into the sickroom, and with fearful eyes he looks at the dying child, and he says, "Oh, how this reminds me of my Charlie!" Trouble, the great educator. Sorrow—I see its touch in the grandest painting, I hear its tremor in the sweetest song, I feel its power in the mightiest argument.

Grecian mythology said that the fountain of Hippocrene was struck out by the foot of the winged horse Pegasus. I have often noticed in life that the brightest and most beautiful fountains of Christian comfort and spiritual life have been struck out by the iron shod hoof of disaster and calamity. I see Daniel's courage best by the flash of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. I see Paul's prowess best when I find him on the foundering ship under the glare of the lightning in the breakers of Melita. God crowns his children amid the howling of wild beasts and the chopping of blood splashed guillotine and the crackling fires of martyrdom. It took the persecutions of Marcus Aurelius to develop Polycarp and Justin Martyr. It took all the hostilities against the Scotch Covenanters and the fury of Lord Claverhouse to develop James Renwick and Andrew Melville and Hugh McKail, the glorious martyrs of Scotch history. It took the stormy sea and the December blast and the desolate New England coast and the war whoop of savages to show forth the prowess of the pilgrim fathers.

When amid the storms they sang.
And the stars heard, and the sea,
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood
Rang to the anthems of the free.

It took all our past national distresses, and it takes all our present national sorrows to lift up our nation on that high career where it will march long after the foreign aristocracies have mocked and tyrannies that have jeered, shall be swept down under the omnipotent wrath of God, who hates despotism and who, by the strength of his own red right arm, will make all men free. And so it is individually, and in the family, and in the church and in the world, that through darkness and storm and trouble men, women, churches, nations, are developed.

Again, I see in my text the beauty of unfaltering friendship. I suppose there were plenty of friends for Naomi while she was in prosperity, but of all her acquaintances how many were willing to trudge off with her toward Judah, when she had to make that lonely journey? One—the heroine of my text. One—absolutely one. I suppose when Naomi's husband was living, and they had plenty of money, and all things went well, they had a great many callers, but I suppose that after her husband died, and her property went, and she got old and poor, she was not troubled very much with callers. All the birds that sung in the bower while the sun shone have gone to their nests now the night has fallen.

Oh, these beautiful sunflowers that spread out their color in the morning hour! But they are always asleep when the sun is going down. Job had plenty of friends when he was the richest man in Uz, but when his property went and the trials came then there were none so much that pestered as Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite.

Life often seems to be a mere game, where the successful player pulls down all the other men into his own lap. Let suspicions arise about a man's character, and he becomes like a bank in a panic, and all the imputations rush on him and break down in a day that character which in due time would have had strength to defend itself. There are reputations that have been half a century in building which go down under one push, as a vast temple is consumed by the touch of a sulphurous match. A hog can uproot a century plant.

In this world, so full of heartlessness and hypocrisy, how thrilling it is to find some friend as faithful in days of adversity as in days of prosperity? David had such a friend in Hushai; the Jews had such a friend in Mordecai, who never forgot their cause; Paul had such a friend in Onesiphorus, who visited him in jail; Christ had such in the Marys, who adhered to Him on the cross; Naomi had such a one in Ruth, who cried out: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part you and me."

Again, I learn from this subject that paths which open in hardship and darkness often come out in places of joy. When Ruth started from Moab toward Jerusalem to go along with her mother-in-law, I suppose the people said: "Oh, what a foolish creature to go away from her father's house; to go off with a poor old woman toward the land of Judah! They won't live to get across the desert. They will be drowned in the sea, or the jackals of the wilderness will destroy them." It was a very dark morning when Ruth started off with Naomi. But behold her in my text in the harvest field of Boaz, to be affianced to one of the lords of the land and become one of the grandmothers of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory. And so it often is that a path which often starts very darkly ends very brightly.

When you started out for heaven, oh, how dark was the hour of conviction; how Sinai thundered and the devils tormented and the darkness thickened! All the sins of your life pounced upon you and it was the darkest hour you ever saw when you first found out your sins. After awhile you went into the harvest field of God's mercy. You began to glean in the fields of divine promise and you had more sheaves than you could carry as the voice of God addressed you saying, "Blessed is the man whose transgressions are forgiven and whose sins are covered." A very dark starting in conviction, a very bright ending in the pardon and the hope and the triumph of the gospel!

So, very often in our worldly business or in our spiritual career we start off on a very dark path. We must go. The flesh may shrink back, but there is a voice within, or a voice from above, saying, "You must go." And we have to drink the gall, and we have to carry the cross, and we have to traverse the desert, and we are pounded and flailed of misrepresentation and abuse, and we have to urge our way through 10,000 obstacles that have been slain by our own right arm. We have to ford the river, we have to climb the mountain, we have to storm the castle, but, blessed be God, the day of rest and reward will come. On the tip top of the captured battlements we will shout the victory; if not in this world, then in that world where there is no gall to drink, no burdens to carry, no battles to fight. How do I know it? Know it! I know it because God says so: "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes."

It was very hard for Noah to endure the scoffing of the people in his day, while he was trying to build the ark and was every morning quizzed about his old boat that would never be of any practical use; but when the deluge came and the tops of the mountains disappeared like the backs of seamonsters, and the elements, lashed up in fury, clapped their hands over a drowned world, then Noah in the ark rejoiced in his own safety and in the safety of his family and looked out on the wreck of a ruined earth.

Again, I see in my subject an illustration of the beauty of female industry.

Behold Ruth toiling in the harvest field under the hot sun or at noon taking plain bread with the reapers or eating the parched corn which Boaz handed to her. The customs of society, of course, have changed, and without the hardships and exposure to which Ruth was subjected every intelligent woman will find something to do.

I know there is a sickly sentimentality on this subject. In some families there are persons of no practical service to the household or community, and, though there are so many woes all around about them in the world, they spend their time languishing over a new pattern or bursting into tears at midnight over the story of some lover who shot himself. They would not deign to look at Ruth carrying back the barley on her way home to her mother-in-law, Naomi. All this fastidiousness may seem to do very well while they are under the shelter of their father's house, but when the sharp winter of misfortune comes, what of these butterflies? Persons under indulgent parentage may get upon themselves habits of indolence, but when they come out into practical life their soul will recoil with disgust and chagrin. They will feel in their hearts what the poet so severely satirized when he said:

Folks are so awkward, things so impolite,
They're elegantly pained from morning until night.

Through that gate of indolence how many men and women have marched, useless on earth, to a destroyed eternity! Spinola said to Sir Horace Vere, "Of what did your brother die?" "Of having nothing to do," was the answer. "Ah," said Spinola, "that's enough to kill any general of us!" Oh, can it be possible in this world, where there is so much suffering to be alleviated, so much darkness to be enlightened and so many burdens to be carried, that there is any person who cannot find anything to do?

Mme. de Stael did a world of work in her time, and one day, while she was seated amid instruments of music, all of which she had mastered, and amid manuscript books which she had written, some one said to her, "How do you find time to attend to all these things?" "Oh," she replied, "these are not the things I am proud of. My chief boast is in the fact that I have seventeen trades, by any one of which I could make a livelihood if necessary." And, if in secular spheres there is so much to be done, in spiritual work how vast the field! How many dying all around about us without one word of comfort! We want more Abigails, more Hannahs, more Rebeccas, more Marys, more Deborahs, consecrated, body, mind, soul, to the Lord who bought them.

Once more I learn from my subject the value of gleaning.

Ruth going into that harvest field might have said: "There is a straw, and there is a straw, but what is a straw? I can't get any barley for myself or my mother-in-law out of these separate straws." Not so said beautiful Ruth. She gathered two straws, and she put them together, and more straws, until she got enough to make a sheaf. Putting that down, she went and gathered more straws, until she had another sheaf, and another, and another, and another, and then she brought them together, and she threshed them out, and she had an ephah of barley, nigh a bushel. Oh, that we might all be gleaners!

Elihu Burritt learned many things while toiling in a blacksmith shop. Abercrombie, the world renowned philosopher, was a philosopher in Scotland, and he got his philosophy, or the chief part of it, while as a physician he was waiting for the door of the sickroom to open. Yet how many there are in this day who say they are so busy they have no time for mental or spiritual improvement. The great duties of life cross the field like strong reapers and carry off all the hours, and there is only here and there a fragment left that is not worth gleaning. Ah, my friends, you could go into the busiest day and busiest week of your life and find golden opportunities, which, gathered, might at last make a whole sheaf for the Lord's garner. It is the stray opportunities and the stray privileges which, taken up and bound together and beaten out, will at last fill you with much joy.

There are a few moments left worth the gleaning. Now, Ruth, to the field! May each one have a measure full and running over! Oh, you gleaners, to the field! And if there be in your household an aged one or a sick relative that is not strong enough to come forth and toil in this field, then let Ruth take home to feeble Naomi this sheaf of gleaning. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." May the Lord God of Ruth and Naomi be our portion forever!

Russell Freer, a three-year-old boy of Chicago, burned out the eyes of his infant brother and then laughed over it. The children were left alone in the kitchen and Russell, taking a stove poker, heated it and then poked it into the eyes of the baby. The latter screamed with pain and his mother came into the room to find Russell standing over him, with the poker still in his hand, laughing at his awful work.

Harpooning Driftwood.

The Italian quarter in the Sixth ward, Brooklyn, possesses some strange people. How they exist is a mystery to the unitiated.

One of the favorite pursuits is harpooning drift wood. Wherever the set of the tide carries the flotsam and jetsam of the river into a slip, there is sure to be a group of Italians. Each is armed with a pole with a sharp spike. A long, light cord is fastened to the pole. The fisher casts his harpoon at a piece of wood, and when the spike strikes it, hauls it in and hoists his prize ashore. The wood is then carted home and dried in the yard of the owner. Some Red Hook residents have made considerable money in this way.

Perhaps the most unsavory method of making a living is that of the pickers on the Twelfth Ward dumps. Where the city's contractors deposit the refuse of the streets, scores of men, women and children work from morning till night. Every scrap of rag, bone, wood, coal, iron or any other object that can be turned into money is eagerly sought out. Children with ash-grimed faces hunt for coal and rags, but the most eagerly sought articles are empty fruit cans. These are collected in great heaps and then sold by the hundred to men engaged in another branch of the business. The latter melt the tin and solder from the cans and sell it to dealers in metal. Discarded tin roofing is highly prized for the same purpose. The iron, denuded of its tin and solder, is then pounded into lumps and sold to be remelted, and is then made into sash weights.—New York Journal.

Measuring the Earth.

The longest distance ever encompassed by the human vision, so far as the records go, is 183 miles, between the Uncompahgre Peak in Colorado and Mount Ellen in Utah. This feat was accomplished by the surveyors of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who are now engaged, in conjunction with representatives of other nations, in making a new measurement of the earth. The observers on the Pacific Coast have been able to signal from Mount Shasta to Mount Helena, a distance of 190 miles, but have never been able to get a response. Between the two peaks communication has been continuous for an hour or more on several occasions. The Uncompahgre is 14,300 feet in height, while Mount Ellen is 13,400 feet. The longest distance that the human eye ever reached until this record was made was between Algiers and Spain, 168 miles. The measuring of the earth which is now going on, is no simple task. The width of the ocean can only be ascertained by astronomical observations. The observers at Greenwich and at Washington note each night the exact moment of the rising of certain stars, and then, by mathematical calculations, turn the difference in time into distance. This is corrected and corroborated by other observations upon other stars, and by a series of experiments, which furnish an average that is approximately accurate. The difference is seldom more than a small fraction of a second and is attributed to atmospheric phenomena. The Pacific ocean is measured in a similar manner by joint observations with the Lick telescope in California and that of the Imperial University of Japan at Tokio.—New York Tribune.

Some London Statistics.

Some interesting figures concerning the average wages of the workmen of the world and the proportionate amounts spent on food have been compiled in England.

In Great Britain the workman earns on an average of $7.44 per week, and expends $3.36 on food.

The French workman earns $5.04, and spends $2.88 for food.

In Germany the man who is paid $3.84 for his week's work buys $2.40 worth of food.

The Italian earns less than the German, but spends almost as much in proportion, being paid $3.60, while his meals cost him $2.16.

The figures for Spain are precisely the same as those for Germany, while the Belgian earns $4.80 and spends $2.88.

Australian workmen are able to earn an average wage of $9.60, and do not spend more than $2.64 on their food. In the United States the wage is $11.52 and the amount expended on meals only $3.18.

Thus the percentage runs as follows: Germany and Spain, 62; Belgium, 60; France, 57; Great Britain, 45; United States, 33, and Australia, 28.

When the calculations are not confined to the workingman, but applied to entire populations, it is shown that the average Englishman spends more upon his food than his neighbors. His yearly bill is $48, the Frenchman's $47, the Italian's $24, the German's $42, the Spaniard's $33, and the Russian's $23. The English consume the most meat, but are the smallest bread eaters.

The Czar's Feat.

Physicians who have been instructed to deny reports of the Russian Czar's ill health tell remarkable stories of his physical achievements. They say that he is out every morning as soon as it is light, and keeps himself in condition by running a verst (1,166 yards, or about five furlongs), watch in hand, to see that he can do it in his average time.

One of his amusements is said to be shooting from a bicycle, and he can bring down a crow even when he is going at a good speed.

The true life is the life we live within ourselves.

Now And Then

When Martha Washington was first lady of the land the Puritan element was contending with the tendency to aristocracy and had not given up the struggle. We are told by careful biographers that Mrs. Washington received from eight to ten every Friday evening. Afternoon receptions were not in vogue then. Her levees were numerously attended by all in fashionable and elegant society. She founded the first republican drawing room after the only model then known, the court of France. None were permitted to attend except those who had high social and diplomatic rank. And, writes the historian, "full dress was required of all who passed the ordeal of social inspection." When Mrs. Madison was wife of a President in 1815, she was described as in the meridian of her life and beauty. Radiant and vivacious, she dispensed hospitality and exchanged courtesies with unrivaled grace. She looked and moved a queen. One of her characteristics was that, like Mrs. Cleveland, she never forgot a face. Her quick sympathy was shown in every word she uttered. Mrs. James K. Polk was designated "the mother of the Republic" when she entered the White House in 1845. She was popular with all classes and a regally beautiful woman. Neither cards nor dancing were permitted in the White House under Mrs. Polk's rule. Once, when requested to allow dancing she said: "Surely you would not dance in the house of the President?" Mrs. John Quincey Adams was in ill-health when called upon to fill the position of first lady of the land, and could preside only at public functions. Her manners were elegant, and she had received all the benefit of foreign travel, as well as the best education that could be given at that day. It is worth noting that each of these ladies filled her high position with dignity, and each was glad to return to private life. There was no lack of splendor in those days, simple as they seem when compared with ours, and six horses were not considered too many to convey a president and his family from one scene of festivity to another: The hospitality of the table was paramount, and what the cuisine lacked in quality it made up in quantity. Airy nothings formed no part of a Southern woman's diet then, and the wife of a foreign woman stigmatized Dolly Madison's table as "something like a harvest-home supper."

Like a Fairy Tale.

There has just been erected in twenty-four hours in Chicago, a house of worship that will hold three thousand persons, with organ, furniture, and other equipment, ready for use. This rivals the activity of the late Mr. Aladdin's familiar.

Playin' Possum.

"Playin' possum" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being captured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people, leaving no chance to feign sleep. On the other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—prevents their increase and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Hermetically sealed wine flasks have been found in Pompeii.

Swearing Won't Help It.

Swearing may make a fire burn, or it may make a deck hand hustle, but it won't help Tetter, or Ringworm. If you use Tetterine, it will make you comfortable and save swear words. 50 cents at drug stores, or by mail for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

"Thy will be done" is the keynote to which every prayer must be tuned.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

The Michigan Legislature killed the bill to abolish convict labor.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—DR. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Japan has stopped all emigration to Hawaii.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Greater New York has 1125 hotels.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

There are about 30,000 Italians in Chicago.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Ohio has 7500 doctors.

Moths Can't Stand

the odor of TAR CAMPHOR. Doesn't merely drive them away—kills them. Can't harm anything but moths, carpet beetles and other like pests. Nothing else will do the work so effectually or so cheaply. Infinitely better than gum camphor; goes farther, costs only one-tenth as much.

TAR CAMPHOR

can be used in packing costly furs, velvets, laces, feathers—anything, without the slightest risk of injuring or staining.

Sold in convenient boxes by all dealers.

See that the box bears the name of BARRETT MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SILENT SUFFERERS.

Women do not Like to Tell a Doctor the Details of Their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician.

No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflicted women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice is based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country, and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer, my sister, when you can get help for the asking? Don't fear to tell her everything.

The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.

"I was troubled with such an aching in my back and hips, and I felt so tired all the time, and had for four years. For the last year it was all I could do to drag around. I would have such a ringing in my head by spells that it seemed as though I would grow crazy. I ached from my shoulders to my feet and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a white discharge. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., received a prompt reply and followed her advice, and now I have no backache and begin to feel as one ought; in fact, I never felt better in ten years than I do now. I thank God that I went doctoring with Mrs. Pinkham when I did, for if I had not I know I would have been in my grave." —MRS. NELLIE E. COLONY, Nahma, Mich.

THE DOCTOR—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

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REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

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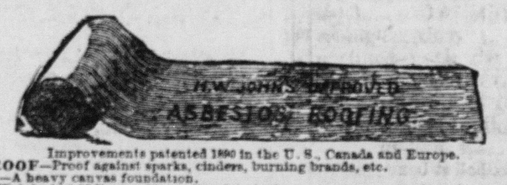

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STRONG—A heavy canvas foundation.
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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 6

Senator McQuown, of this district, read a bill in place making an appropriation of $5000 for the erection of a monument or statue to the memory of the late Andrew G. Curtin, at Bellefonte, providing the citizens of Centre county raise by subscription a like sum.

THE colored people of Williamsport, Altoona, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Tyrone, Muncy, Reading, Lewisburg, Elmira, Harrisburg and other points are arranging to hold a big convention in Williamsport in July in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation.

Among the bills signed by the governor a few days ago was the Lennon bill, to place Smull's handbook in the public schools, and authorizing constables and other peace officers, without procuring warrants, to arrest persons reasonably suspected of offending against the laws protecting timber lands, and to protect the American flag from "insult and degradation."

A MAN has just been discharged from the Lancaster county prison, where he had been confined ninety six days without any charge resting against him, through the carelessness of the Court and jail officials. Has the poor fellow no redress? The tables should be turned against such officials, and they made to taste considerably of their own medicine. The unfortunate man should have no less than $5000 damages from the officials at fault.

THE legislative trip to the Grant exercises in New York will cost the state $6000 although the legislators rode free. Representative Spatz, of Berks, says: "Of course we didn't see much of the parade, or hear any of the speeches, but that mattered little to the solons, so long as they were well provided with all that's good to eat, drink and smoke. There was certainly an abundance of all that, and the Senators and Assemblymen knew just how to put it away."

NOTHING FOR THE FARMER.

THE state legislature has been in session over four months and what has it done to benefit the farmer? Not as much as will buy a peck of oats. Representatives of the farmers of Pennsylvania have been there to present their wants and plead for justice to the industrious but shamefully neglected farmer, but it was as useless as pleading with wild billows of the ocean!

What has become of the many promises so freely made the farmers? Ask the winds, and the reply you get is a howl and wierd whistle.

Has the farmer no power and no influence that will insure him justice? Yes, but not at Harrisburg, unless he changes his tactics and makes his power felt at the ballot boxes by voting for known friends of the cause of the agriculturist and paying no heed to the lavish promises of the mere office seeker, who won't associate with a farmer unless when he wants that farmer's vote.

Where has the farmer's tax burden been lightened a single nickel by this "reform legislature"? Go on the farm and ask the hardfisted toiler, and with his tax notice he will prove to you that it is tax! tax! tax! without any let-up or reduction.

The farmer put those frauds into the legislature for the last decade in the face of a systematic violation of sacred promises, and now the REPORTER asks the reasonable question, how long will the farmer continue to vote for men who do the bidding of trusts, monopolists, and public plunderers?

Farmers, you have been deceived too long; change you tactics and make the great power you wield felt at the ballot box and you wont need go to Harrisburg to plead for your rights before time-servers and conscienceless demagogues.

GRACE CHURCH AS A SALOON.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Telegraph says the legislature may be asked to vacate its present quarters in the Grace Church, on account of liquors being kept in some of the rooms.

For a number of weeks there have been rumors that the church people were not satisfied with the actions of the State law-makers, and that in a short time there would be an outbreak. It was learned from a reliable source that one day last week the board of trustees of the church held a meeting at which it was charged that liquor was brought into the church and was given out in the committee rooms freely, and that several of the rooms resembled a well stocked saloon. Some of the trustees were of the opinion that since they had rented the church to the Legislature they had no right to interfere, but the majority of the board thought otherwise, and it is said that a committee was appointed to investigate the report.

It is now alleged that the committee did investigate, and that at the meeting this week they will report that liquor is used in the building, and will ask that the Legislature find other quarters or stop the use of liquor in the building.

COBURN.

Death of Miss Phoebe Hosterman from Consumption.

C. Alexander is in Bellefonte this week serving as a juror.

Andrew Harter, our hustling postmaster made a business trip to Bellefonte on Tuesday.

The sale of Peter Beichdol on Saturday was well attended despite the rain. His goods brought fair prices.

N. B. Schaeffer, of Zion, was here on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Miss Phoebe Hosterman, who was a sister to his wife.

R. P. Vonada made a trip to Sugar valley and parts of Nittany and reports the grain looking well, and indications for a heavy fruit crop.

The union services of the two Christian Endeavor Societies at this place on Sunday evening was well attended by its members, and all evinced much interest.

Revs. Brown and Wolf of the Reformed and Lutheran churches respectively, will have a union service in the Reformed church at this place Sunday evening.

Phoebe, the oldest daughter of T. W. and Rachael Hosterman, of this place, died peacefully on Sunday morning last, after a lingering disease of several years, of consumption. About three years ago she had a severe attack of grippe, which culminated fatally on Sunday morning. She was aged thirty three years and two months. Funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Lohr, in the Evangelical church, at this place, of which organization she was a consistent member, on Wednesday morning, and her remains were taken to Woodward and interred in the cemetery there, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

BRUSH VALLEY.

News of Interest from All Over This Fertile Valley.

Joseph Bierly, of near Rebersburg, is seriously ill.

The new store at Rebersburg is doing a good business.

Mrs. Bradford, of Centre Mills, is on the sick list.

Dr. Bright left for Bellefonte on Wednesday to attend his law suit.

Charles Diehl, who is working at Zion, was at home over Sunday.

Mrs. Griffeth Garret, of Rockville, is slowly improving from her illness.

Charles Cole, of near Tylersville, was in our valley on Monday to buy apples.

Mr. Guyer, of Montgomery county, was through this valley for cows, shoats, etc.

The concert on Friday night in the Evangelical church, conducted by Prof. Newcomer, was a success.

Charles Beck, of Kreamerville, left for Bellefonte to attend the law suit with Dr. Bright, of Rebersburg.

T. Klinefelter, of Nippenose valley, was visiting his mother, Mrs. Elmira Bierly, at Rebersbnrg on Monday.

Rev. Brown, of near Reading, came on Tuesday to Joseph K. Moyer's, at Centre Mills, and left on Wednesday morning for Bellefonte, where he will take part in Messrs. Beck and Dr. Bright's law suit.

OAK HALL.

Visitors Who Have Been Among Us the Past Week.

Mrs. Wm. Cole is on the sick list at this writing.

I. C. Korman is still improving his implement house.

T. F. Gramley was very busy last Saturday training his new horse.

Wm. Meyer and wife, of Walnut Grove, were in town Wednesday.

Lot Kimport and Ezra Tressler, of Walnut Grove, were in town Tuesday.

Oren Dale and wife, of Milton, are visiting his parents, P. S. Dale, at this place.

Mr. Sweeney, of Boalsburg, was transacting business at this place Tuesday.

Henry Fredericks, of Boalsburg, loaded a car of hay this week at this station.

Lyman Korman, of Bellefonte, transacted business at this place on Wednesday.

It looks as though the mumps were coming to our town; three of Nellie Kline's children had them.

Mrs. Miller, of Woodward, was visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Williams over Sunday.

The fishermen at this place are very busy since the rain. Quite a number of fish are caught along this stream.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

At New Columbia, Lee, son of W. A. Buck, aged 15 years.

At Swengel, widow of Isaac Royer, aged 76 years.

Thomas Romig, aged 79 years, formerly of Lewisburg.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

makes mince pies, fruit cake and pudding possible all the year 'round. Always fresh, always in season. Always good, that's the reason. Accept no substitute. Sold everywhere.

Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Peckins' Thanksgiving," by a noted humorous writer.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Star Store.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

We touch you on that tenderest corn, that sensitive nerve called the pocket-book. If you don't believe it come and see. You will find us on the popular Flat Iron Corner at the Station.

SHERIFF SALE:—

By virtue of Sundry Writs of Levari Facias and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed at Public Sale at the Court House, in the Boro of Bellefonte, Pa,

— SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897, —

At 10:30 o'clock a. m. the following described real estate:

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Rush twp., Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at corner of land of D. W Holt, on the south side of the Philipsburg and Bellefonte turnpike; thence by said pike north 86 degrees, east 100 feet; thence by land of Chester Pike north 86 degrees east 100 feet; thence by land of D. W. Holt north 1 degree east 436 feet to the place of beginning: Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling-house and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Coyle, who survives Philena G. Coyle and Peter Coyle Admrs. of Philena G. Coyle, dec.d.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of land situate in the Boro of Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the south-east corner of S. 2nd and Oak streets thence along easterly line of said S. 2nd st. seventy feet to the northerly line of private alley; thence easterly along line of said alley thirty-two feet to a post in line of lot of Homer Sankey; Thence northerly along line of Sankey lot seventy feet to a post in the southern line of said Oak street; thence by line of same westerly thirty-two feet to a p st and the place of beginning, said lot fronting 32 feet on Oak street, and extending back 70 feet of equal width along Second street 70 feet, and having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and out buil lings.

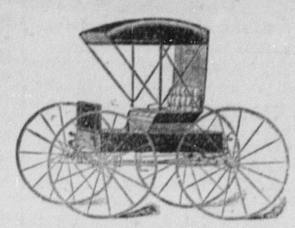
ALSO.

A lot of ground adjoining the above lot eighteen by sixty, described as follows: Beginning at a post in the eastern side of Second street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Second street eighteen feet to a post in line of land now owned by the Keystone B. and L. Association; thence in an easterly direction along the same sixty feet to point in land of Mrs. Hunter; thence in a northerly direction along the same eighteen feet to line of lot now owned by Homer Sankey; thence by said line and others sixty feet to Second street, the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Eboch.

Sheriff's Office W. M CRONISTER, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, May 3rd, 1897.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00

Buggy Wheels with, round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,
Centre Hall, - - Pa.

Straw Hats,
Crash Suits,
Crash Pantaloons,
Bicycle Suits,
White Duck Trousers,
Summer Neckwear,
Summer Underwear,
Cool Things for Hot Weather,

All the best things at the least price.

Careful attention to mail orders.

Montgomery & Co.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

New Spring Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

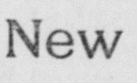
In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20¢. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

Post Yourself About

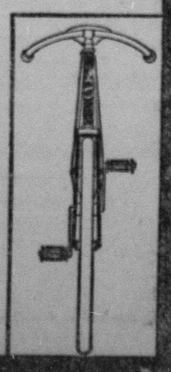


Bicycles

Read the new Columbia Catalogue. Handsomest catalogue ever issued. Tells fully of Columbia and Hartford bicycles. Whether you buy the Columbia, the Hartford or any other bicycle, it will give you valuable and desirable information that every cyclist should know. Fully illustrated. Free by calling on any Columbia dealer; by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp.

Columbia Bicycles STANDARD OF THE WORLD $100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Hartfords, $60, $50, $45



POPE MFG. CO. Hartford, Conn.
Greatest Bicycle Factory in the World. More than 17 Acres of Floor Space.

Branch House or dealer in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Specialties.

Among the above we have a full line of carefully selected Ladies, Shirt Waists and Wrappers at the lowest possible prices. Our sales thus far in this line have been unprecedented.

Men's Fine Laundered Shirts.

Our stock of these goods is one of the largest in the county. We can fit and suit any purchaser and give him a bargain.

Soft Wool and Straw Hats.

A fresh arrival of such wear enables us to accommodate any boy or man at any reasonable price.

Shoes.

We are prepared to furnish the latest styles in Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes at startling prices.

Calicoes and Ginghams.

We can show you the latest and neatest styles, and our prices will convince you that we give you the worth of your money.

Potts & McCoy.
Centre Hall, - Pa.

Lukenbach's Photo-Studio.

3 Grand Premiums.

1st Premium—$150 Gold Watch.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles the purchaser to a vote. The votes must be cast for ministers. The minister receiving the highest number of votes at the close of the contest, which is limited, will receive a Gold Watch worth $150.00.

2d. Premium.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles purchaser to one guess at the successful minister. The one guessing nearest the number of votes cast for the successful minister will be given one dozen Cabinets free.

3d Premium.

The person casting the greatest number of votes in this contest will also receive one dozen Cabinets free.

LUKENBACH'S PHOTO GALLERY.
Centre Hall, - - Pa.

Photographs finished in the highest style the art. No better made. Prices right. 4 genuine Photographs, 25c, or 10 for 50c. Cabinets $1.00 per one-half dozen and up.

NEW GOODS..

We have just received a full line of Spring and Summer goods which we are

SELLING AT LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock consists of Suits, Hats, Caps, etc., and a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Give us a call and examine goods.

J. CROLMAN,
Proprietor Phila. Clothing House,
Spring Mills, Pa.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1 Cures Fever.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 Cures Headache.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Delayed Periods.
No. 12 " Leuchorrea.
No. 14 " Skin Diseases.
No. 15 Cures Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough
No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.
No. 30 " Urinary Diseases
No. 77 " Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.25 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.15 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.50 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.43 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 28	6 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 05	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Millinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 55	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m. 10.05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.			p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	‡8 45	..BELLEFONTE..		10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	5 57	.....Nigh.....		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 05	.....Zion.....		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale...		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...		9 08	5 18	9 14
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	...MILL HALL...		‡8 53	‡5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 29		.....Jersey Shore.....		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00		‡7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT	Arr.	‡2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....		‡8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)		‡4 30		
7 22	‡9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)				‡7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr		Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m, Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....		6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....		6 44	10 47	4 32
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....		6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....		7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE ROOMHOUSE AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. Bright, of Rebersburg, was the guest at the home of Jared Kreamer Tuesday.

——Miss Grace Smith returned home yesterday after a two weeks visit in Williamsport.

——Mrs. Rebecca Sparr, of Boalsburg, visited among friends in Centre Hall Tuesday.

——Ira C. Corman, Oak Hall's hustling implement dealer, was in town yesterday, and gave this office a call.

——J. S. Reish, the popular landlord of the Potter's Mills hotel, gave our sanctum a call and fixed his label for '98; his hotel is a favorite.

——Our ever pleasant friend, W. H. Camp, of Tyrone, was in town Tuesday, and gave us a warm handshake. He represents business on a fair move in Tyrone.

——Governor Hastings has appointed W. L. Malin, of Bellefonte, the popular district superintendent of the Central Pennsylvania telephone company, to be secretary of the Pennsylvania commission to the Tennessee exposition that opened at Nashville on Saturday. John P. Harris, the very genial cashier of the First National bank of Bellefonte, has also been made a member of the commission. The appointments will meet with general approval.

A $4,000,000 Fire at Pittsburg.

The most destructive fire which visited Pittsburg since 1845 broke out about midnight, Saturday, in T. C. Jenkins' wholesale grocery house.

Among the losses are Jenkins entire grocery block, $500,000. Joseph Horne & Son, dry goods house, $1,000,000. Other large business houses were destroyed, namly, Greer & Co's china house; Mayer's glove store; Snamen's carpet house; Huck's cigar factory; Hall Bros. building; Methodist book concern building; the Duquesne theatre and some other buildings.

Hundreds of Lives Lost in a Paris Bazaar Fire.

A fire caused a panic in a Paris bazaar fire on Tuesday. Some 1800 people were in the place and a terrible panic ensued. The strong trampled upon the weak, the young on the old and heart-rending shrieks rose from all sides as the flames swept through and into the struggling masses.

One hundred dead have been found, and it is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins.

THE WAR IN GREECE.

The Grecian army 12,000 strong, a few days ago defeated the Turks 14,000 strong, killing a great number of the enemy.

The Turks, on the other hand, gained several smaller battles.

Intelligence comes to the effect that Greece is anxious to make peace; also that Greece and Turkey mean to fight it out.

The powers are for intervention to stop the war.

Weekly Weather Report--Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 29	72	44	clear.
" 30	72	51	part cloudy.
May 1	68	56	cloudy.
" 2	59	45	cloudy.
" 3	56	38	cloudy.
" 4	50	41	cloudy.
" 5	63	44	cloudy.

The total rainfall in April was 3.84 inches.

May 1, from 5 in the evening to 5 next morning, 1.52 in. rain; forenoon and night of 2, had .79 in. rain; on 3, afternoon, .18 in. rain, and at night .48 inches; on 4, forenoon, .48 in. and at night .11 in. rain.

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

In Philadelphia, the wife of Dr. Bower, aged 73 years.

At Granville, the wife of George Corbin, aged 34 years.

At Burnham, George McCook, aged 40 years.

In Denver, Col., Lewis K. McCoy, aged 38 years.

In Bratton twp., killed on railroad, Joseph Miller, aged 57 years.

In Granville, Ava Ann Miller, aged 96 years.

In Los Angeles, Samuel W. Ross, aged 52 years.

In Lewistown, George H. Swain, aged 26 years.

At Lewistown Junction, Elizabeth Woomer, aged 70 years.

WANTED.—Parties desiring to sell stock in the Centre Hall water company can receive the highest market price by inquiring of or addressing Fortney & Walker, atty's, Bellefonte.

GRAIN MARKET.

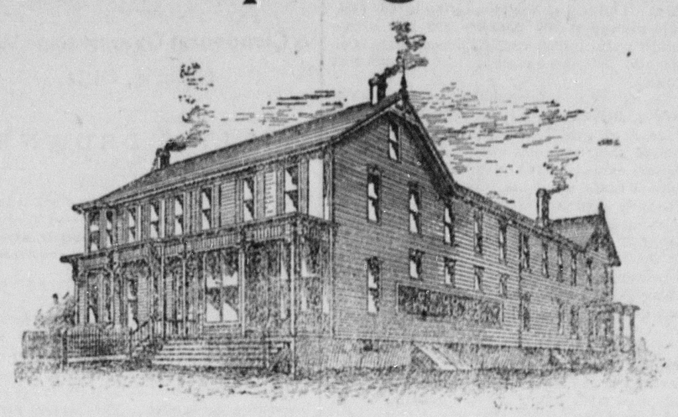
Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	18
Barley	25
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	10
Sides	5

New Spring Goods.



Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, etc., never as cheap and attractive as this spring. Reductions which we have made in prices of merceandise has caused qnite a sensation ond induced people to look for the place where they can get the most for their money.

Dress Goods, Lawns, Dimities, White Goods, Muslins, Prints, Etc.

We have selected a fine stock of the above named goods.

Muslin, 1 yard wide	5c	Shirt Waists	50c to $1 25
Toweling, per yard	3½c	Ladies, U should see our Shirt Waists. They are not to be equalled in any store for quality and price.	
Dress Ginghams, usual price, 12c, now	8c		
Table Damask, fast colors	25c		
Table Oilcloth, prices reduced.			

PERCALS, EMBROIDERIES AND DOTTED SWISS

cannot be equalled anywhere. Underwear and Hosiery never were so cheap as they are this spring. Window Shades and Scrim at about half the usual price. Straw Hats for Men, Boys and Children—the line is complete and all new goods. Straw and fine Dress Hats—just what you want for summer.

Shoes.

We are headquarters for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and are selling them at astonishingly low prices.

Come and see.

Carpet.

Ingrain and Brussels Carpet and Matting.

Stair Carpet, 15c a yard

Wall Paper.

Come and see our stock—it will pay you.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Come and see them. For want of space we can name only a few prices:

Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, from $1.00 up. Boys' Suits, $2.50 and up.
Men's Suits, $4.50 and up.

Come and convince yourselves that we mean to do even more than we have room to say in this paper.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - - - - - - - - - Pa.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

To Dress Well at a Small Expense,

To have your Clothing fit,

To have your Clothing well made,

To have your Clothing look stylish,

To buy your goods fully 25 per cent. less than others ask,

GO TO **Faubles,** Bellefonte.....

Your Money Back ...for the asking.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laborstory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, two miles west of Centre Hall, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water; adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply to or address

W. W. HORNER,
feb4.2m Centre Hall, Pa.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, situated south east corner of public square in borough of Centre Hall, Pa., known as the Henry Witmer homestead; thereon erected a good dwelling, large barn, and all suitable out-buildings, large gardens, and fine orchard, fruit of all kinds; said barn and gardens on separate lot. Also five acres of land adjoining said homestead which can be laid out in desirable town lots; all in good cultivation.

ISAAC SMITH, Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William A. Michaels, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. W. SMITH, Adm'r.
apr8-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker. FORTNEY & WALKER. Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES. SPANGLER & HEWES, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL, Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa. This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, J. M. Neubauer Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager. Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

WANTED

Three Reliable Agents

In Centre county to sell POWELL'S FERTILIZERS on salary or commission. Give references and district.

POWELL FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL CO.
may6it Baltimore, Md.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1897.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the ye ar 1897, as follows:

Postoffice.	Name.	Business.	Class.	Tax
Aaronsburg	Maize, A. P.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Mensch, R. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Phillips, W. H.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Stover, C. H.	Grocer	14	7 75
Axemann	Meyers, Henry	Merchant	14	7 75
Bellefonte	Aikens, J. A.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Allison, Archibald	Steam Supplies	14	7 75
"	Anderson, John	Billiards & Pool	7	40 75
"	Anderson John	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Achenbach, B. C.	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Bauer, V. J.	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
"	Bauer, J. N. & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Brachbill, W. R.	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Brockerhoff, H. & Co.	Wholesale Grocers	14	7 75
"	Bush, G. T.	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Bush, Mrs. L.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Blair, F. P. & Co.	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Bellefonte Fuel & Sup. Co.	Coal & Grain	11	15 75
"	Blackford, G. J.	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Beaver Lumber Co.	Lumber	13	10 75
"	Ceader, Joseph	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Cruse, A. J.	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Crider, P. B. & Son	Lumber	12	13 25
"	Dubbs, J. G.	Implements	14	7 75
"	Fauble, M. & Son	Clothiers	13	10 75
"	Green, F. P.	Druggist	13	10 75
"	Garman, E. F.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Gerbrich, Hale & Co.	Grain, etc.	14	7 75
"	Garbrick, John	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Harris, Jas. & Co.	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Harper, Jared	Grocer	11	15 75
"	Irvin, Daniels' Sons	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Jenkins, H. E.	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Joseph Bros. & Co.	Mercha nts	9	25 75
"	Jackson, G. W.	Grain, etc.	14	7 75
"	Kurtz, J. C. J.	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Krumrine Bros.	Druggists	14	7 75
"	Katz & Co., Ltd.	Merchants	10	20 75
"	Lewin S. Agt.	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Larimer, R. Agt.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Lyon & Co.	Merchants	10	20 75
"	Meese, John	Merchant	13	10 75
"	McClure, Jas. I.	Guns & Harness	14	7 75
"	Miles, John Q. & Co.	Grocers	14	7 75
"	McCalmont & Co	Coal & Implements	10	20 75
"	McGinley, John A.	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Montgomery & Co.	Clothiers	13	10 75
"	Mingle, A. C.	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
"	Montgomery Fred.	Coal	14	7 75
"	Naginey, F. E.	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Otto, H.	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Powers, E. I.	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
"	Parish, C. M.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Rowe, E. C.	Furniture	13	10 75
"	Rhoads, E. H.	Coal & Grain	11	15 75
"	Rine, Edward	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Richards, F. C. Sons	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Racket Store Co.	Merchants	11	15 75
"	Reese, G. W.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Rountree, J. T.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Sechler & Co.	Grocers	11	15 75
"	Sheffer, A. L.	Bicycles, etc	14	7 75
"	Sourbeck, John	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Shuey, C. C.	Grocer	11	15 75
"	Schreyer & Sheffer	Grocers	13	10 75
"	Schad R. J. & Bro.	Steam Supplies	14	7 75
"	Twitmire, W. T.	Stoves etc	14	7 75
"	Taylor, R. B.	Coal	14	7 75
"	Thal M. T.	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Williams, S. H.	Wall paper	14	7 75
"	Wilkinson, W. H. Est.	Queensware	13	10 75
"	Wetzel, L. C.	Bicycles etc	14	7 75
"	Waite, J. S. & Co. Agts.	Implements	14	7 75
"	Zeller, J. & Son	Druggists	13	10 75
Blanchard	Glossner, S. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Kunes, S. H & J. I.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Quigley, J. A.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Snyder, H. A.	Merchant	14	7 75
Boalsburg	Bricker, L. S.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Stuart, J. T.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Weber	Merchant	13	10 75
Benore	Baisor, J. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Haugh, John	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Love, Mrs. John	Merchant	14	7 75
Centre Hall	Benner, G. O.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Dauberman John	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Kreamer & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Murray, J. D.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Ocker, J. W.	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
"	Potts & McCoy	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Wolf & Crawford	Merchants	12	13 25
Coburn	Boyer, R.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Guisewite, Luther	Coal & Grain	13	10 75
"	Glasgow, J. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Hoffa, John	Coal & Grain	14	7 75
"	Krader, W. C.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Meyer, T. F.	Merchant	14	7 75
Colyer	Smith & Crawford	Merchant	14	7 75
Clarence	Buddinger, T. B.	Merchant	14	7 75
Farmers Mills	Rishel, J. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
Fleming	Greist, A. J.	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Greist, T. E.	Merchant	13	10 75
Guyer	Smith, M.	Merchant	14	7 75
Hublersburg	Hoy, G. F. Agt.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Kessinger, J. R.	Merchant	14	7 75
Howard	Kline, Jackson	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Long, R. P. Agt.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Lucas & Bro.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Moore, H. A.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	McEntire, O. W.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Schenck, A. A.	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Thompson, W. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Weber, B. Sons	Merchant	13	10 75
Hannah	Beckwith, J. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
Julian	Irvin, Daniel	Merchant	14	7 75
Lemont	Grove, P. A.	Coal & Grain	14	7 75
"	Lenker, J. E.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Long, L. E.	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Ross, J. Irvin & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Linden Hall	Keller, Mrs. J. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Meyers, A. E.	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
"	Ross, J. H.	Merchant	13	10 75
Madisonburg	Kline, H. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Smith, Isaac	Merchant	14	7 75
Moshannon	Lucas, J. T.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Holt, N. A. & Co.	Merchant	14	7 75
Milesburg	Boggs, A. T.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Brown & Uhl	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Eise, C. H.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Hugg, Enoch	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Miles, W. B. & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
"	McCoy & Linn	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Newman, A.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Poorman, Ed.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Shawley, Wm.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Wetzler & Bierly	Merchants	14	7 75
Millheim	Condo, Jno. P.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Frank, A. A.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Hosterman & Stover	Hardware	13	10 75
"	Harter & Campbell	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Kesaler, A.	Clothing	14	7 75
"	Morris, C. H.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Stover, J. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Spiglemeyer, M. C.	Merchant	14	7 75
Nittany	Peck, S. & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Shaffer, B. F. & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Oak Hall	Korman, H. P.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Stuart, J. W.	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Penna. Furnace	Irwin, E. L. & Co.	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Ward, W. S.	Merchants	13	10 75
Pine Grove Mills	Krebs, D. C. & Bro.	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Krebs, J. B. & Bro.	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Weaver, D. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
Pleasant Gap	Noll, W. H. & Bro.	Merchants	13	10 75
Potters Mills	Long, P. P.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Thompson & Smith	Merchant	14	7 75
Penn Hall	Fisher, J. B. & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Powelton	Jackson, R. A.	Merchant	14	7 75
Pine Glenn	Boak, G. R.	Merchant	14	7 75
Port Matilda	Chaney & Thompson	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Crain, W. L. G. & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Pringle, S. R.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Reese, A. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
Philipsburg	Andrews, W. C.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Atlantic Refining Co.	Wholesale Oil	13	10 75
"	Blair, D. H. Store Co.	Grocers	14	7 75
"	Burchfield, W. E.	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Bunnel, J. M.	Musical Instrn'ts	14	7 75
"	Brinton, L. C. & Co.	Grocers	13	10 75
"	Barnes, Thos.	Merchant	7	40 75
"	Barnes, J. & T.	Clothiers	11	7 75
"	Barber, J. F.	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Black, James	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Crissman, S. S.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Crossgrove, B. T.	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Custer & Norris	Paints etc	14	7 75
"	Dunwiddie, W. A. & Co.	Druggists	14	7 75
"	Dougaty, Wm.	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Dunsmore, W. G. & Co.	Grocers	13	10 75
"	Davis, C. H.	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Decateur Store Co.	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Denlinger Bros.	Wholesale Oil	14	7 75
"	Davidson, M. H.	Meats	14	7 75
"	Deakin, Thos.	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Delige, J. D.	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Emery, Harry	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Forsey, D.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Frank, W. E.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Friberger, C. T.	Hay, Grain etc	13	10 75
"	Goss, H. J.	Guns & Bicycles	14	7 75
"	Gray, Bros.	Restaurant	8	7 75
"	Graham, Herd & Co.	Hardware	12	13 25
"	Hassinger, C. P.	Cigars & Confect'r	14	7 75
"	Herman, Gerson	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Harper, A. W.	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Hoffman Bros.	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Homer, J. E.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Hoover, Hughs & Co.	Lumber	10	20 75
"	Haworth Bros.	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Harding, J. C.	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
"	Hoffer, H. O.	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Holt, Elmer	Billiards and Pool	7	40 75
"	Herman, Geo.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Hess, Wm.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Jones & Co.	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Kessler, L. G.	Merchant	8	30 75
"	Kaletsky, Tobias	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Kellock, G. M.	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Kelley, W. H. & Co.	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Lehman, Joseph	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Marks, A. W.	Carpets and Shoes	12	13 25
"	Moore, Frank	Grocer	14	7 75
"	McKinney, J. D.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	McCausland, T. G.	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Melick, W. M.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Mayer, Adam	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Mingle, Robt.	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Murray, Jones & Co.	Lumber	12	13 25
"	Owens, W. C.	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Parker, G. E.	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Platt, Barber & Co.	Wholesale Grocers	3	100 75
"	Prusick & Gettee	Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
"	Press, Jacob	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Right, S. M.	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Rothrock, W. T.	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Relling, J. M. & Co.	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Richey, Wm.	Queensware etc	14	7 75
"	Ratawsky, R.	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Russ, John	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Runk, M. M.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Switzer, L. J. & K.	Milliners	14	7 75
"	Schmidt, F. & R.	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Streamer, J. C.	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Swires Store Co.	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Swift and Co.	Wholesale meats	9	25 75
"	Woomer, E. S.	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Weber, Frank	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Wolf Wm.	Grain and Hay	14	7 75
"	Woodring, Z. J.	Meats	14	7 75
Rock Springs	Miller, C. D.	Merchant	14	7 75
Romola	Robb Wm.	Merchant	14	7 75
Roland	Parker, J. M.	Merchant	14	7 75
Rebersburg	Carlin, W. J.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Kreamer G. W.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Miller, H. C.	Merchant	13	10 75
Stormstown	Burket I. G. and Bro.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Griffin, J. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
State College	Foster, R. M.	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Foster, W. L.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Krumrine, J. N. and S.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Meek, H. D.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Meek, L. Olin	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Stuart, John W.	Grain and Coal	14	7 75
"	Shortlidge and Co.	Implements and seeds	14	7 75
Sandy Ridge	Sandy Ridge Store		14	7 75
"	Twig M. S. and Co.	Merchants	14	7 75
Spring Mills	Allison Bros.	Grain and Coal	14	7 75
"	Grolman, J.	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Long, G. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Long, C. P.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Moyer, C. A.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Peeler, Wm.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Smith John and Bro.	Furniture	14	7 75
Snow Shoe	Buddinger, T. B.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Gunsalus, Harry	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Haynes, R. J.	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Kelley and Fahey	Grocers	14	7 75
"	Sechler and Co.	Grocers	14	7 75
"	Sickle, W. A.	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Thompson and Styers	Grocers	14	7 75
Tusseyville	Swartz, S. M.	Merchant	13	10 75
Walker	Yearick, N. H.	Merchant	14	7 75
Waydles	Hoy, John	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolf's Store	Emerick, J. S.	Merchant	14	7 75
Woodward	Motz, J. C. F.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Orndorf, L. D.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Wolf, R. M.	Merchant	13	10 75
Zion	Dorman, S. F.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Gingerick, P. F.	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Noll, B. A and Co.	Merchants	14	7 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioner's office, in the court house, at Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, June 1st, 1897, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

J. P. SEBRING, Mercantile Appraiser.

THE NEWS.

News comes from Hancock county, Tenn., that Mary, Lula and John Hatfield were burned to death in a mountain cabin about five miles from Sneedville. Their mother, who is a widow, had gone to a neighbor's house, locking the children in the house.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company cabled to Queen Olga, at Athens, $1,000, which was sent to Mrs. Theodore Ralli, treasurer of the Greek ladies' committee here, by an American woman, whose name is unknown, to help the Greek cause.

A Citizens' Sunday Car Association has been organized in Toronto, Ontario, for the purpose of agitating the proposition to operate street-car lines on Sundays.

Emil Sohlern, a saloon-keeper at 197 Wells street, Chicago, was shot and instantly killed just before midnight Wednesday night by one of three men who entered the saloon for the purpose of robbery. Twenty men were in the place at the time, drinking, but none of them made any effort to capture the robbers.

Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, was married to Miss Jennie Poyt, of Upper Montclair, N. J. The wedding was at the home of the bride. Very few of Senator Platt's colleagues were aware of his intended nuptials, and the announcement of the marriage was quite a surprise.

A special from Newkirk, O. T., says, Ed. Newcomb, leader of a noted band of outlaws, has been caught and lodged in jail, and the band broken us. The story of his capture reads like a dime novel.

Floyd Meyers, who killed William Alton and William Herrington at Rathboneville, N. Y., on Christmas Eve, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Auburn penitentiary.

The village of New Millport, 14 miles from Clearfield, Pa., was almost destroyed by fire. The postoffice, the M. E. Church, and a number of other buildings were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at $15,000 with little insurance.

James Fleming, who killed his brother-in-law, John Reed, at the home of the latter, in Jersey City, on New Year's night, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years.

In Chicago Thomas Redmond, alias "Texas Tom," formerly a well-known race track follower, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of John Stuart.

John Beattie has been appointed receiver of the assets and property of the Liberty Cycle Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., in proceedings brought by William F. Wilson, a stockholder and creditor. The company was incorporated in January last with a capital stock of $100,000.

The suspension of F. A. Phillips, of the Consolidated Exchange, New York, has been announced. The failure was attributed to the recent marked decline in wheat.

The court-martial trial of Paymaster John Corwine, United States Navy, charged with embezzlement, making false and fraudulent official reports, scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals and desertion, was begun in Washington.

At separate meetings of the Commercial Exchange and the Maritime Exchange, Philadelphia, resolutions were adopted urging Congress to so frame the Tariff bill, now under consideration, that the provision for drawback on tin plates will be reincorporated therein.

The Ohio medical law has been declared constitutional in the lower courts. It requires physicians to register and have certificates based upon practice or examination.

The body of an unknown German, who shot himself dead in Windsor, Ontario, was fully identified as that of John A. Dittman, who last week killed his mistress, Nellie Bergin, in Detroit, and escaped before his crime was detected. Dittman had been working in Windsor as a gardener.

Robert Downing has purchased the production rights of "David," a play written by George S. Johns, a St. Louis (Mo.) newspaper man. Mr. Downing says he will play the piece exclusively.

At Glasgow Junction, Ky., Bob Locke and Al. Maddox quarreled. Maddox attacked Locke with a scythe blade, cutting his head almost off. Maddox is in jail.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The falling waters of Kern River have been made to furnish electric power for the town af Bakersfield, Cal.

Wages at Clondike, the new gold region in Alaska, have been as high as $15 a day, but this price will undoubtedly be lowered by the arrival of the parties now en route.

A prominent horseman of Oregon says that there are absolutely no good young horses in that State. He says that within five years a good horse will be very expensive along the coast.

A Kansas City doctor hired an armless man to watch his instrument case, thinking that a man without arms could no steal it. The guard, however, hired a bootblack to steal the case for him.

A peculiar disease, thought to be some trouble of the kidneys, is affecting the cattle of Washington. They look well and eat heartily and seem to be all right, but will, apparently without cause, lie down and never rise again.

The increase in the sales of bicycles in Michigan has lately been phenomenal. It is estimated that nearly half the population will be seen on wheels this summer. The roads all over the State are being improved and numerous bicycle paths constructed.

It will interest summer visitors to Maine to know that the fight between the guides and the law of that State is growing warm. The law says that every guide shall pay a license of $40 or give up his business. The majority of guides have flatly refused to pay the license.

A message said to have been dropped from the airship in Cripple Creek, Col., stated that one of the passengers was Pierre Humbert, of Boston. A reporter of the "Herald," of that city called at Mr. Humbert's office and was told by that gentleman himself that the story is pure fiction.

VICTIMS OF A CYCLONE.

A Man and His Wife Blown Sixty Feet and Fatally Hurt.

A special from Omer, Arenac county, Mich., says a cyclone struck that town about 5.30 in the evening, completely demolishing the store of R. W. Clowston, whose residence was also blown down. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hagley were blown sixty feet into the air, and both were fatally hurt. Mr. Clowston is thought to be fatally injured. Mrs. John T. Balkie and her brother, John Cannally, of Port Huron, were in the upper portion of the store building when it collapsed. They were buried under the debris, but escaped serious injury.

The Hagley residence was blown to pieces, and not a board can be found within two hundred feet of its former location. The Presbyterian church was also damaged.

TRIBUTE TO A HERO.

Grant's Tomb Dedicated with Splendid Pageantry.

SERVICE AT MONUMENT.

Roar of Belching Guns and Tramp of Thousands of Soldiers Attended the Ceremonies that Mark the Transfer of the Union General's Dust to the New Tomb—New York Was Thronged with People

The dedication of the Grant monument on Riverside Heights, marked an epoch in the history of the country, for on that day brave soldiers of the gray united with gallant veterans of the blue in honoring the memory of the man who, great in battle, was greater in the hour of triumph.

The decorations, especially along the route of the parade, were elaborate and picturesque, striking arrangements of flags, bunting and portraits of Grant appearing on both public and private houses. The best feature of the decorations was that they were not confined to the line of march, but were common throughout the town. Even in the residence sections, including the so-called tenement districts, more or less pretentious displays of flags and bunting were made. The hotels, theatres, business houses and other buildings put out their colors, and the day decorations were augmented at night by brilliant electrical displays. Office buildings and buildings belonging to the great corporations caught the infection and covered the grim and business-like outlines of the buildings behind patriotic clouds of bunting.

The first public function in connection with the dedication occurred at sunrise when the enormous flag which is forever to float alongside the tomb was hoisted by G. A. R. Veterans. Then occurred the formal ceremonies at the tomb, after which followed the land and naval parades. The day's observances were concluded at night by a reception at the Union League Club in honor of the President and Vice President.

At the massive tomb, during these preliminary exercises, surrounded by all the thousands who could find seats or footholds there, were the President of the United States, the Vice-President, every member of the President's cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, nearly all the United States Senators and Representatives, and Generals of the Army, active and retired, and the Admirals of the Navy, active and retired, the members of the Legislature of New York, the Mayor of New York City and the Aldermen of New York and Brooklyn, together with all the members of the Grant family.

The procession that was reviewed by the President, at the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies from an elaborately decorated stand beside a triumphal arch that spanned Riverside Drive, was composed of one of the largest bodies of armed men that has ever been gathered together in this country in time of peace. There were 2,500 soldiers of the Regular Army, 1,500 sailors and marines from the warships in the river and the Navy Yard, 25,000 soldiers in the National Guards of the various States, 10,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, 4,000 armed and equipped cadets, and 10,000 civilians. The grand total rose above 53,000, and the line took nearly five hours in passing the reviewing stand.

In the Hudson River, off Riverside Park, were anchored the vessels of the North Atlantic squdron, the President's flagship Dolphin, and warships representing the Governments of Spain, Italy, France and Great Britain.

In the evening came the brilliant reception to the President and Vice-President at the Union League Club, and on the following evening a grand ball was given in honor of the officers of the war vessels at the Waldorf. It is estimated that the parade was viewed by at least 1,000,000 people.

AT THE TOMB.

Ceremonies Were Simple and Included an Address by the President.

Owing to the length of the parade, it was impossible for those in charge of the ceremonies at the tomb to delay them until the head of the marching column reached Riverside, hence they began at eleven o'clock. Bishop John P. Newman, who was a close personal friend of General Grant and his pastor in Washington when he was President, offered the opening prayer, after which General Horace Porter, as president of the Monument Association, delivered an address, presenting the monument to Mayor Strong, who received it on behalf of the city. President McKinley then spoke, and Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the benediction.

The oratory was interspersed with the singing of patriotic songs by a chorus of one thousand voices, accompanied by an orchestra of one hundred pieces, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, and the vast assemblage joined when the Doxology was announced.

The order of exercises were:

1. Hymn, "America—My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
2. Prayer by Bishop J. P. Newman.
3. Hymn of thanks, "Old Netherland Folk-Song."
4. Address by the President of the United States.
6. Oration by General Horace Porter, President of Grant Monument Association.
7. Acceptance of the monument by Mayor Strong.
8. Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah."
9. Doxology. The Doxology was sung by the chorus under Frank Damrosch, and the assemblage in the vicinity of the mounment joined in.

THE LAND PARADE.

A Georgeous Spectable Made by Regulars, Veterans, Militia and Civilians.

The land parade began to move at half-past ten o'clock sharp. One-half hour before that time President McKinley was driven over the line of march to the tomb of his great predecessor in the Presidential chair. With him were Mayor Strong, who received the monument for the city; General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, the orator of the day, who made the presentation, and Admiral George Brown, of the navy. Behind the Presidential party rode Mrs. U. S. Grant and family. They were escorted by four comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, four Companions of the Loyal Legion and four veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic as a guard of honor. Squadron A, led by General Daniel Butterfield, formed the general escort for this party.

At the head of the military division and of the parade rode General Grenville M. Lodge, the Grand Marshal accompanied by distinguished aids. Next in line were the United States forces, under the command of Major-General Wesley A. Merritt. He was surrounded by a brilliant staff, followed by the First Brigade, U. S. A., led by General William M. Graham. Under his command among other bodies were the gray-coated corps of cadets from the West Point Military Academy; the engineers from Willets Point, the Thirteenth and Ninth Infantry Regiments and nine batteries of artillery. Then followed a regiment of crack United States cavalrymen. The Second Brigade of United States forces was made up of three battalions of marines, headed by the Marine Band of Washington, and five battalions of blue jackets from Admiral Bunce's White Squadron.

Governor Frank S. Black and his gold-laced staff led the Second Division, composed of the National Guard of the State of New York. Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald commanded the First Brigade of this division, which included the Seventh, famed in war and peace as the best drilled militia regiment in the United States.

The Third Division may be called the Governors' Guard, for ten Chief Executives of sister Commonwealths had places in it. First in line was Governor D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, followed by a provisional brigade picked from the National Guard of the Keystone State.

New Jersey's Governor, John W. Griggs, acted as brigadier of the soldiers of that State.

Next came Governor Cook, of Connecticut supported by a soldiery batallion, the Governor's Horse and Foot Guards, of Hartford and New Haven. They were followed by the crack New Haven Grays.

The next brigate in line was headed by Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts, with the Cadets as escort. Behind them came the National Lancers and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, founded back in Colonial days.

The Maryland troops, headed by Governor Lowndes, trod upon the heels of the Bay State brigade. The Governor was escorted by the crack regiment of Maryland, the Fifth of Baltimore.

The National Guard of Virginia, led by Governor Charles O'Ferrel, followed. The Governor was escorted by the Richmond Blues, composed now of brilliant young men typical of the New South.

Then marched the soldier boys from Vermont, commanded by Governor Josiah Grout.

Next came Governor Asa Bushnell of Ohio, supported by picked detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery from the Buckeye National Guard.

Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, headed a detachment of the Guard of his State.

Then rode Governor Charles Busiel, of New Hampshire, escorted by the pride of the Granite State, the Amoskeag Veteran Corps. The National Guard of the District of Columbia, representative of every State in the Union closed the strictly military section of the parade.

The Cadets of the American Guard, of the public schools, uniformed, armed and equipped, and the boy soldiers of private schools and academies, had the right of the line of the next division, marshalled by Captain Zalinski, U. S. A., retired. All creeds and nationalities were represented in this division, for there was a company of Chinese students, fully equipped, as well as a crack colored cadet corps.

With General O. O. Howard riding ahead, the veterans of the land and sea forces of the Union Army next fell into line. General Howard had a staff of 100 mounted veterans behind him, and it is estimated that ten thousand old soldiers, sailors and marines were in his division.

Following the Union veterans and their Sons rode the Confederate veterans and Sons.

PARADE ON WATER.

Brave Array of United States Vessels on the Hudson.

The exercises at the tomb were concluded at about the time the head of the parade appeared, and the President reviewed it as it filed by in the order given. When the last detachment had marched before him, President McKinley went aboard the Dolphin. As the President boarded his flagship the combined fleet of war vessels gave the Presidential salute—twenty-one guns.

President McKinley was accompanied on the Dolphin by the Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Admiral Brown, Generals Miles, John M. Schofield and Daniel Butterfield.

The ships were dressed in rainbow fashion with the signal flags, which were strung from the bows over the trucks of the masts and fastened to the jack staff at the sterns of the vessels.

The men-of-war, United States and foreign, were anchored in double column in midstream, abreast of the monument, off Riverside. Below these, riding in double column also, was the fleet of revenue cutters and lighthouse vessels. The merchant marine division paraded up the river. In passing the monument the vessels saluted by dipping colors. This division rounded a stake boat and proceeded down stream again, heaving to and forming in double column just below the cutters and lighthouse boats. Then the vessels awaited the Presidential review. As the Dolphin started down between the columns the North Atlantic squadron and the foreign warships blazed forth a Presidental salute of twenty-one guns. The men of the merchant marine manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers as the reviewing party moved past. The steam river craft gave vent to their enthusiasm through brazen and iron-throated whistles.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Description of the Magnificent Mausoleum on Riverside Drive in New York.

The Grant Monument on Riverside Drive is an established fact, grand in its simplicity, inspiring in the memories that it brings to life. There is no place in New York or vicinity better fitted for it. The Hudson River flows silently within a stone's throw. Directly opposite, across the river, the Palisides loom in a grandeur that has given them world-wide fame. Looking north, the eye may see as far as Tappan Zee, over a stretch of country which is famed in history.

The immediate surroundings of the monument itself are very beautiful. In one direction are located the stately buildings of the new Columbia University. Adjoining them, will stand the great Protestant Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The monument is 165 feet high, and stands upon a promontory 140 feet above the Hudson. The design is original in its execution and conception. The square Doric base is typical of Grant's military career; the circular cupola is symbolic of his civil life, and the stepdome that completes the structure announces that it is the tomb of a warrior. The exterior is of granite, and its interior of marble. On the main floor is the crypt, thirty feet wide, where already rests the massive scarcophagus of General Grant. The foundation, which is of concrete, is 110 feet by 110 feet at the base, and 107 feet square at the top. Its depth is twenty-two feet. The top of the foundation is 134 feet, and the top of the dome is 300 feet, above higth water. The main superstructure is of granite, 100 feet square and eighty-five feet high.

At eighty feet from the foundation is the lower edge of the cornice. Huge lion head blocks of granite form a projecting layer above this, and one more layer of granite blocks completes the main body. The monument faces the south, and on this side are the only approach and entrance to the tomb. The entrance is through a brazen door. This front of the tomb has four granite columns at the entrance, but just outside of these is another line of fluted columns six in number, thirty feet high, seven feet in diameter, at the base and six at the top. They form part of the portico.

The portico is in the Ionic style, and is in itself a figure of great beauty. The approach to the portico is formed by granite platforms 100 feet wide which afford a gradual ascent of forty feet.

The completion of this noble mausoleum within five years is a lasting testimonial to New York's civic pride. The first meeting of the Grant Memorial Committee was held on April 9, 1892, and over 80,000 American citizens contributed the $700,000 necessary for the erection of the great tomb.

CABLE SPARKS.

The death of the Dowager Duchess of Bedford was announced in London.

A spirited debate of Transvaal affairs took place in the Parliament at Cape Town.

Col. John Hay, United States ambassador to Great Britain called at the foreign office in London.

The Honduras rebels have evacuated the town of Esperaaza, which they had captured.

The election of provincial Deputies in Porto Rico under the new reform system was attended with many frauds.

It was announced in Constantinople that Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish army.

Five anarchists were arrested at St. Nazaire, France. Incriminating documents and a design of a bomb were found in their lodgings.

Dr. Peters, the German African commissioner, has been sentenced to dismissal from the imperial service for ill-treating natives in Africa.

It is stated in London that Mme. Melba will not appear at the grand opera season at Covent Garden, the management having refused to accede to her demand of £200 ($1,000) per night.

The Greek forces suffered a defeat at the hands of the Turks, and retreated from Tyrnova and Larissa. The powers are in communication with a view to ending the war, and it is believed an armistice will be arranged.

DEATH OF ANTONIO MORA

The Man to Whom Spain Recently Paid Nearly $1,000,000.

A despatch for New York, says: Antonio Maximo Mora, whose property in Cuba was confiscated twenty-five years ago, and whose claim against Spain was finally settled in 1895 by the payment by Spain of nearly $1,000,000, died at the Hotel Grenoble aged seventy-nine years.

Mr. Mora was a native of Cuba, but became a naturalized American citizen in May, 1866, after the outbreak of the ten years' rebellion in Cuba. Mora, who was a wealthy planter, was arrested for being in sympathy with the insurgents, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The court also directed that his property be confiscated. Mora and his brother escaped to this city, where Mora laid claim before Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. He estimated the loss to himself and brother at $3,000,000.

Diplomatic correspondence began, and in 1886 Spain acknowledged the claim to be a valid debt, although deducting one-half of the original amount demanded by Mora, who, being in need of money, agreed to this reduction. The claim remained unpaid for nearly ten years. More than $100,000 was expended by the United States government in collecting the claim.

A $2,000,000 FIRE.

Newport News Visited by a Very Destructive Fire.

A despatch from Newport News, Va., says: A raging fire played havoc at the wharf, destroying two coastwise merchandise piers, two steamships, one sailing ship and a tugboat, and entailing a loss of probably not less than $1,500,000.

It was about 4 o'clock when a watchman saw a flame shoot out of the end of Pier No. 5, and before he had time to sound the alarm the entire building was enveloped in a huge mass of flames. He hurried to the steamers lying alongside the pier to arouse the crews, and, although they responded quickly, not even taking time to put on their clothing, many barely escaped with their lives, and it is thought that probably five persons lost their lives, as they are missing. Three were foreigners and their names cannot be ascertained. The other two were Elijah Mansenberg and Billy Paxton, negro foreman on the tugboat Wanderer. They jumped overboard, and have not been seen since.

FOUR MINERS MEET DEATH.

Explosion of Gas in Alabama Mine—Some Narrow Escapes.

At 3 o'clock in the morning an explosion of gas occurred in mine No. 9, at Blocton, Ala. Four men were killed and twenty-six narrowly escaped with their lives. Thirty men were at work driving headings, when four Italians entered a room in which there was gas. The lamps in their hats ignited the gas, and the explosion that followed shook the country for a mile around. The timbering and coal that fell cut off the escape of the Italians. The others managed, after great difficulty, to get out. Nearly all were more or less bruised and burned, and two—Frank Regetti and Robert Gunlock—were overcome by gas, and had to be dragged out by their companions. As soon as possible rescuers went to work digging for the entombed Italians, but not until late in the afternoon were their bodies found. It is believed from their mangled condition that they were killed outright.

The Foraker railway pooling bill, which is now before the U. S. Senate, if passed, will probably place the railways on a more solid footing than they have been for years. It is not denied that prosperous railways make a prosperous country, and now that the supreme court has declared traffic agreement to be illegal, the railroads will either have to have a pooling bill or submit to an era of very disastrous rate cutting.

King Humbert of Italy wasattacked in his carriage in Rome by a political fanatic, who attempted to stab his Majesty. The man was arrested before he did any injury and the King proceeded on his way to the races.

50 LIVES SWEPT AWAY.

A Cloudburst Overwhelms West Guthrie, Okla.

FAMILIES DROWNED.

Many are Caught in Bed and Perish in the Torrent—Some Take Refuge in Trees and Either Fall from Exhaustion or are Rescued by Persons Who Brave the Dangers of the Swift Current.

A despatch from Guthrie, Okla., says:—A cloudburst caused a mighty wave of water six feet high and a mile wide to sweep down the valley of the Cottonwood river and strike West Guthrie at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning with a great roar. The water crushed houses and drove the people from them.

Fully fifty persons were drowned, but the exact number is not known yet, as the water has not subsided sufficiently to restore order out of the chaos that was caused.

The Cottonwood river is scarcely more than forty feet wide ordinarily, and winds in many curves between the banks in West Guthrie.

Water Rose as if by Magic.

In the morning the river began to rise as if by magic. Higher and higher it went, jumping four feet in 30 minutes.

West Guthrie is thickly populated, mostly by colored people. Many began carrying their household goods to places of safety. Few had made more than one trip when they were forced to flee for their lives.

The river burst from its banks and a raging sea of water half a mile wide swept across the valley, carrying houses, barns and fences before it. To add to the horror of the situation the main supply pipe of the waterworks system burst where it crossed the Cottonwood in the southern part of the city, and all the water in the reservoirs burst into the river.

Their Escape Cut Off.

In the southwestern part of the city a long arm of land is formed by the widening of the river. In this land lived hundreds of colored people. The bridge leading across the river to the other part of the city was swept away.

The people were absorbed in watching the rising waters in the morning when the flood from the reservoirs came down in a solid wall and swept across the arm of land near the mainland, cutting them off from escape. They fled from their homes to the higher part of the newly formed island. There was much loss of life in that part of the city.

House after house was lifted from its foundation and swept away. The debris jammed against the strong bridge near the Heims ice plant. This bridge was torn from its moorings and carried away.

Horses and cows soon dotted the river, swimming in all directions. Men and women could be seen in houses beckoning for help. In many instances the water had reached the eaves of these houses.

Current Too Swift for Rescuers.

Many persons clambered into trees and either fell from exhaustion or were rescued. There were no boats for rescuing and the men set about constructing rafts. When the rafts were put in the river the terrible swiftness of the current made it impossible to manage them.

Overwhelmed While in Bed.

The water flooded everything in the valleys of the Cottonwood and the Cimarron. It caught many persons asleep, and they were either instantly drowned or thrown into the merciless waves in their night clothes to fight for their lives as best they could. Men, women and children clung to houses and tree tops, while many were carried down the rapid stream on floating houses or some smaller portion of their belongings. Whole families were drowned.

Property Loss at Least $100,000.

The property loss is estimated at $100,000. The main residence and business portions of Guthrie were unharmed. Four thousand dollars has been raised in Guthrie for the relief of the sufferers.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has now denied the story that she has insured her life for $1,000,000 in a New York company.

Mrs. J. C. Shaffer, of Evanston, Ill., is to present a marble bust of Miss Frances E. Willard to the Northwestern University, of which institution Miss Willard is an alumna.

Commodore Albert Kautz, of the Navy, who has just been promoted to that grade by the President, is a brother of the late General Kautz. He it was who succeeded in bringing about the first exchange of prisoners in the civil war.

The names of the new city government at St. Louis sound like a Reichstag rollcall. Mr. Ziegenhein is Mayor, and among the other successful candidates for municipal office are Messrs. Besch, Wenneker, Reinstedler, Meier, Gast, Gaus, Kratz, Thuner and so forth.

Max Muller relates that Queen Victoria once remarked to Tennyson that she did not mind the stares from strangers he found so annoying. "No, madam," the poet replied, "and if I could clap a sentinel wherever I liked I would not be troubled either."

Margaret Katharine Hinds, 1 week old on April 6, of Portland, Me., has a great-great-grandmother; two great-grandfathers, two great grand-mothers, two grandfathers and two grandmothers. On her father's side there are four living generations, and on her mother's side five living generations.

Sarah Bernhardt's late husband M. Damala, was a Cretan by birth, and the actress is strongly in sympathy with the Greek revolutionist. She calls Greece the "ethical foster-mother of France," and denounces the Powers for interfering with the liberation of an oppressed race.

At a recent examination held by the Louisana Board of Medical Examiners on behalf of the State Medical Society, a negro woman, Dr. Emma Wakefield, was one of the successful students. She not only passed her examination, but passed with honors. She is the first negress to be licensed to practice medicine in Louisiana.

John Parshall, who just died in Indianapolis, was a member of the Alexander expedition sent to Salt Lake to force Brigham Young to evacuate his office and allow his successor, whom President Buchanan had appointed, to take his seat. He was the driver of one of the ammunition wagons, and with his own hands burst open an iron gate which was preventing the entrance of the army into the Mormon capital.

General Manager Green, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has issued an order requiring all live stock to be watered and fed at least once every twenty-four hours. Yard Masters are to be held strictly accountable and the penalty for violation is rather severe.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS

At Montgomery, Eugene Buck, aged 14, and Walter Deier, aged 12, became involved in a boyish quarrel. During the wrangle a pass was made at Deier with a pocket knife. The latter threw up his arm to ward off the blow and received the blade in his elbow, an ugly wound being inflicted.

Fifteen thousand little trout have been placed in the Rosono Creek. The Blooming Grove Association, of Pike County, which owns a large hatchery near Shohola Creek, during the season hatched 500,000 trout. There were turned out into the angling waters 3000 3-year-old, 2000 2-year-old and 5000 1-year trout. There was retained for further stock 8000 2-year and 10,000 1-year-old trout.

A man, subsequently identified as Morris S. Yeager, aged 35 years, of Lansdale, Montgomery County, was struck and instantly killed just east of the Big Conestoga bridge, Lancaster.

He was walking east on the north track and stepped immediately in front of the engine, seemingly paying no attention to a warning of danger given him by the crew of another train.

His identity was established by a certificate on his person showing that he had money in the First National Bank of Lansdale, and his father telegraphed for the body. He was very tall, measuring six feet two inches.

Professor Rollin Z. Hartzler, head of the Department of Classics in Albright Collegiate Institute, at Myerstown, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees, to take effect at the end of the present school term.

James Boyle and Michael Martin have instituted suit against A. S. Vanwickle, the coal operator, the former claiming $10,000 and the latter $5000 damages. Both men were injured several months ago by a fall of coal while descending a slope at the No. 2 Dolleraine Colliery, Hazleton.

FLOOD FIGHTING.

Little Hope for Better Conditions in the Delta District.

A despatch from Memphis, says: Sunday was a rainy and threatening day in the Lower Delta county, and the Louisiana levees were taxed to their utmost.

At Natchez the river guage shows a rise of one-tenth of a foot.

The levees are soft and mushy, and with a continued precipitation it is feared that the embankment will give way.

A telegram from Clayton, La., states that the Tensas River has risen over one foot, and the swift stream is full of heavy drifts.

The back water from the Biggs crevasse is showing itself near Vidall, and it will inundate many acres of rich land it that section. At Greenville the water fell two-tenths of a foot in 24 hours.

At Memphis a fall of one-tenth of a foot is recorded. The river at Cairo is falling at an increased rate. The big stream has dropped nine-tenths of a foot.

The $100,000 passenger station that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is erecting in Baltimore to take the place of the old Camden Station, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The train shed will be ready for use, probably, by the first of May, and the rest of the structure will be thrown open to the public about June 1st.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.			
GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 60
High Grade Extra			5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80		81¼
CORN—No. 2 White	28		28½
Oats—Southern & Penn	25		26
RYE—No. 2	41		41½
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	12 00		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	14 50		15 00
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	6 00		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	75
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			75
CORN—Dry Pack			65
Moist			55
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	7½	@	8
City Cows	6½		7½
Southern No. 2	6		7
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	25	@	30
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	6½	@	6¾
Clear ribsides	5¾		6
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			10 50
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	18	@	19
Under Fine	17		18
Creamery Rolls	18		19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	12¼	@	12¾
N. Y. Flats	12¾		12¾
Skim Cheese	4½		6
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	8	@	8½
North Carolina	8½		9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	18	@	20
Ducks, per lb	8		9
Turkeys, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Deeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 50
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00
NEW YORK			
FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81		81¼
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	28½		28¾
OATS—No. 3	23		24
BUTTER—State	13		16
EGGS—State	9½		10
CHEESE—State	9		12
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	88½		89
CORN—No. 3	27½		28
OATS—No. 2	23½		2 ¾
BUTTER—State	21		24
EGGS—Penna ft	9½		10

CARE'S SLAVE.

It was the budding May-time,
The white boughs overhead;
"Oh, give to me some play time,
Good Master Care," I said.
I saw his head begin to shake:
"Not now; just wait and see,
I'll give you a holiday
When planting's done," said he.

It was the glowing summer;
How cool the woodland's shade!
Again an eager comer,
"Oh, give to-day!" I prayed.
Old Master Care his forehead knit;
"The grass is ripe to mow;
Work on till haying time is past,
And then I'll let you go."

It was the glad September;
The maple leaves were red;
"Oh, Master Care! Remember,
You promised me," I said.
"And you will find," he answered me,
"I'll keep my promise true,
And you may sport when harvest's done,
With nothing else to do."

Now winter's winds are blowing—
(How weak I feel and old!)
And by the hearth bright glowing,
I shiver with the cold.
And Care sits down beside me,
And counts up one by one,
The tasks that I have done amiss,
Or I have left undone;
While I, low muttering to myself,
Wished I had laughed and sung,
And had my share of honest joy
When I was strong and young

CAPTAIN STORMS

Captain Storms put the glass to his eye, and took a long look. Far on, black against the silvery horizon line, that shapeless speck showed. What was it? Captain Storms' prolonged survey ended, he slowly dropped his glass, and turned to Mr. Scott, the mate.

"I knew I was right," he said; "it is a wreck, a dismantled hulk, drifting about at the mercy of wind and sea. There may be no one left aboard, but we'll bear down and have a look."

And then Captain Storms lifted up his voice—a stentorian voice it was—and gave the proper orders to the man at the masthead, or at the helm, or somewhere—I don't know exactly. I would tell you the precise words which Captain Storms used on this occasion, if I could; but I'm deplorably backward in nautical matters. So you'll have to be content with learning that the gallant bark, the Lovely Lass, bore straight down upon that dark mass, outlined against the sunny sky.

Captain Storms leaned over the side and lit a cigar. He was a bronzed young man, stalwart and gallant as I take it sailor men mostly are! and he looked the very beau ideal of a dashing seaman, in his off-hand seafaring costume. He had a beard, and he had a mustache, big and brown, like himself; and, from the crown of his glazed hat to the sole of his boots, Captain Storms was a sailor, every inch of him.

The Lovely Lass bore down along the sunlit tropic sea and reached that floating wreck. Captain Storms was the first man to hear the moaning cry of a faint human voice. No living thing was to be seen; but from a corner of the deck that faint, plaintive cry wailed.

"There's some one alive here still," said Captain Storms. "Speak, friend! Who are you? Where are you?"

Again that unspeakably mournful wail. Captain Storms strode across to where a heap of torn canvas and rotten wood lay, and looked down. There in the garish sunshine, with her face upturned to the serene sky, a woman lay dead. Crouching over her, a skeleton child, with long, wild hair, sat making that feeble moan of dumb agony.

"My child!" Captain Storms said, pitifully "my child, what is this-"

The ghastly little creature lifted a bloodless face and a pair of haggard eyes.

"Mother's dead!"

"My poor little girl," said the sailor, bending over her as tenderly as that dead mother could have done, "you must come with me, or you will die, too. Come!"

She rose up—a frail little shadow of ten years—and held up her skeleton arms.

"Peace is hungry," she cried, piteously. "Peace is sick and cold, and mother's dead."

And then as the strong arms lifted her as though she had been a wax doll, the blue eyes closed wearily, and the weak baby drooped heavily against his breast; and hunger, and sickness, and cold, and death were all blotted out in blind darkness.

And for weary days and weary nights—while the Lovely Lass sailed along the southern seas, and the dead woman lay quietly under the great Pacific—the little rescued waif lay fluttering between death and life. And during these endless days and nights, the big sun-browned sailor watched over his little girl as a father—nay, as a mother—might have done, until the fluttering spirit ceased its struggles and grew calm in strength and health once more.

Little Peace—her name was Priscilla Weir, she said; Peace for short—came up on deck by-and-by, pale and weak still, and lisped her story to the soft-hearted sailor.

"There had been a great storm—oh a dreadful storm!" Peace said, with a shudder; and they went away in boats—all the men did—and mamma was sick down in the cabin, and left behind; and Peace stayed with mamma and was left behind, too. And then mamma came upstairs on deck, and died; and Peace sobbed, and was so ill and so cold; and then you came," looking gratefully at the captain, "and Peace doesn't remember any more."

"Does my little Peace know where mamma came from, and where she was going?" Captain Storms asked.

"Yes, Peace knows. Mamma came from New York and was going to China to papa. Papa lived in China and was rich."

But that was all she could tell; and Captain Storms knew that among all the unlikely things on this earth, the most unlikely now was that papa and his little girl would ever meet.

The Lovely Lass spent nine long months on the Pacific coast, and then sailed back for America.

"And I shall leave my little Peace behind next voyage," Captain Storms said. "I have a sister who keeps a school in Philadelphia, a fashionable young ladies' academy—and Peace shall stay there and learn to play the piano, and talk French and paint pictures, and grow up a pretty young lady."

"And I shall have silk dresses and lots of pictures and story books!" Peace asked, with interest.

"Heaps of 'em, Peace! And nice little girls to play with, and music, and dancing, and everything beautiful all the day long."

Peace clapped her hands—that would be lovely. So, by-and-by, when Philadelphia was reached, the captain of the Lovely Lass consigned his little girl—a willing captive—into the hands of Mrs. Lee. Not but that she shed a few tears at parting, too, and clung to the sailor's neck, and was very sorry when it came to the last, and the good-by kiss was given.

"There—there, my little Peace!" Captain Storms said, unclasping the clinging arms; "you mustn't cry like that; it will redden your eyes and swell your nose, and make you look ugly. Keep up heart, little Peace; I will come back in a year or two with a cartload of lovely presents for my little girl. Kiss me again, and let me go."

Captain Storms imprinted a sounding smack on the wistful little tear-wet face, and unwound the clasping arms and walked off, and straightway was whistling cheerily along the deck of the Lovely Lass, and quite forgetful, I am afraid, of his little Peace and her grief.

"Dear, good guardian," thought Peace; "he's so kind and so good-natured; and it was nice playing on the deck of the Lovely Lass; but, for all that, I had rather be here and wear pretty dresses, and play with Mrs. Lee's boarders, and never be afraid of shipwrecks any more."

Captain Storms sailed for New Zealand; and on windy nights, when the doors and windows rattled, and great soughs came down the chimneys, Peace lay awake, and thought of him on the terrible ocean, and said her simple child's prayers for his safe keeping.

Two years went by, and Peace had just one letter from "guardy" (guardian) in all that time, and that one to say he was coming back. She was a tall, rather awkward looking school-girl of twelve now, with preternaturally long limbs, that were always in her way; high shoulders, and prominent cheek-bones. And so Captain Storms found her when, more bearded and sunbrowned than ever, he walked, with his sea-swing, into Mrs. Lee's prim parlor.

Peace sat at the piano singing, "My Willie's On the Dark-Blue Sea," and, with a shrill cry of joy, she jumped up, and flung herself headforemost into his blue pilot-coat.

"Oh, guardy! dear, darling guardy! I'm so glad to see you again! So glad—so glad!"

"And so am I, little Peace. Don't choke me with those long arms, my girl. Heads up, and let us see you."

Peace lifted her flushed face and kissed him ecstatically.

"Why, how my little woman's grown, getting as tall as the mainmast, by George! and as thin as a shadow. Don't they give you enough to eat Peace?"

"Plenty, guardy; but growing girls are always thin—Mrs. Lee says so. And now, what have you brought me from New Zealand?"

"Bushels of things, Peace. They'll be here by-and-by. How does the learning progress? Let us hear you at the piano."

Peace sat down and rattled off polkas and waltzes.

"And I can read French, guardy," whirling gayly round on the stool, "and draw pencil drawing, you know, and do fancy work. I like everything! And, guardy, when I grow up and am a young lady, and my education is finished, I want you to fit up the cabin of the Lovely Lass with a Brussels carpet, and a piano, and heaps of new novels, and take me to sea with you all the time until I'm an old woman, won't you?"

Of course, Captain Storms devoutly promised, and rose up to take his leave.

"I'm going to China this voyage," he said, pulling her long, brown braids. "If I see papa, I'm to give him his little girl's love, I suppose?"

"Ah! if you only would see him!" Peace cried, clasping her hands. "Darling papa! Guardy, he used to be in Hong Kong, I know. Try if you can find him for me when you go there."

Captain Storms promised this also and departed. Peace clung to him sobbing at the last.

"You'll write to me often this time, won't you, dear guardy? You only sent me one little stingy letter last time, you know."

"All right, Peace," the captain said. "I'll try. I never was much of a scribe, but this time I'll do my best."

So once again the captain of the Lovely Lass left this little girl, to sail merrily over the world; and once more Peace went back to her horn-book and fancy work.

But the months strung themselves out, and the years rolled slowly backward, and Captain Storms, sailing to and fro in golden eastern and southern climes, never came to take this little girl from school. His letters were few and far between, despite his promises, only six in six long years, and in answers he had at least received sixty.

But the sixth and last announced his coming, and told her the wonderful news that he had met her father in Hong Kong, and that she must be ready to go with him next voyage to China.

Captain Storms, hale and brown, and handsome despite his middle age, rang Mrs. Lee's door-bell, and strode, like a sun-burnt giant, into the boarding-school parlor.

"But of course she couldn't know I was coming," he thought, as he sent up his name; "poor little girl. I hope she'll be glad to see guardy."

The door opened and a young lady walked in. A tall and stately and graceful young lady, with a dark, handsome face and waves of sunny brown hair. Surely, surely, this was not "Little Peace."

"My dear guardian, welcome back! Oh, how happy I am to see you once more!"

Yes, Peace, beyond doubt; but, oh, so unutterably changed. Captain Storms reddened under his brown skin, and actually stammered.

"You surely know me, I see," she smiled brightly. "I dare say I have grown out of all reason. Am I taller than the mainmast now? I was almost as tall, if you remember, six years ago."

She recollected what he had said all these years, and Captain Storms' face beamed.

"I expected to find my little Peace, and I find a young lady so stately and womanly that I am at a loss what to say to her. I'm not used to ladies' society, you see."

She laid her hand on his arm, and looked up in his honest sailor face, with deep, sweetly shining eyes.

"Talk to me as you used to, and call me Little Peace. Ah, guardy, how I have longed for your coming. And my father—tell me of him."

Captain Storms told her how, by merest accident, he had met, how he was rich and lonely, and longing for her, but unable to come to America; how she was to return with him, and that the steward of the Lovely Lass was to take out his wife with him to wait upon her. And Peace listened, like one in a peaceful dream. It was being a heroine—it was living a chapter out of one of her pet novels, to romantic Peace.

So they sailed for that far-off celestial land of tea and pig-tails. Captain Storms and his handsome ward. And Peace had her fairy dreams realized, and there was a Brussels carpet in the cabin, and a piano, and lots of new novels; and she was as happy as the days were long. Her music filled the Lovely Lass with sweetest melody; her clear voice rang out over the purple midnight sea, in songs sweeter than the siren strains of the mermaids; and her beautiful face lit up the grim old ship like the summer sunshine itself. Peace was bright and bewitching, and happy as a bird. The sailors adored her as an angel of light; and the captain—ah, the captain!—adored her too. Sailing along, by day and by night, through days of amber sunshine and nightsof misty moonlight, to that distant land, Captain Storms, in his 42nd year—old enough and big enough to know better—fell madly desperately and ridiculously in love. He lost his sleep and he lost his appetite; and he hung on a girl's foolish words, and existed only in the radiance of a pair of laughing girlish eyes.

"Fool that I am for my pains!" he thought, sometimes, in bitter moodiness; "I am more than double her age; and I am rough and black and weather-beaten as the timbers of my old ship. No, no, Harry Storms; the only wife for you, my boy, is the Lovely Lass."

And yet, sometimes he wildly hoped. She talked to him so happily, she smiled upon him so sweetly, she was ever so glad when he came, so regretful when he went. And girls of 18 had married men of 42 before now; and, oh, why should it not happen again, and Harry Storms be the most blessed among men?

They reached China—they reached Hong Kong—and Peace was folded in her father's arms.

"So like your mother," he said, his tears falling. "Oh, my child! So like your lost mother."

Captain Storms was to stay three weeks in the Celestial City—to visit it, perhaps, never again. He made the most of his stay; visiting Peace every day in her palatial home, and growing moodier and moodier every visit. Peace, too, drooped a little, and looked at him wistfully, and lost some of that bright happiness that made her the light of all places. And when the last day came, and he stood up to say good-by, she broke down altogether and cried like a very child.

"And I shall never see you again," she said; "you who saved my life! Oh, Captain Storms, must you go?"

And then that bashful giant took heart of grace, as a landsman would have done weeks before.

"I must go," he said, "but we need not part, my darling Peace, if you say so, for I love you dearly; and if you will be my wife, we will sail together, for ever and ever, as you once wished, until our heads grow gray. Mine is not so far from it now," he added, ruefully.

But Peace had thrown her arms impetuously around him, and kissed the dark, crisp locks.

"And if every hair were white as the foam of the sea, I should love you, and go with you, just the same. Why, Captain Storms, you have been my hero all these long years; and I should have died of disappointment, I know, if you had left me behind."

So the China merchant lost his daughter, and the Lovely Lass had a second commander; and in all the years to come Peace will reign perennial in the heart of Storms.

A grasshopper can spring more than two hundred times its own length.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Give me $150,000," observes Explorer Peary, "and I will find the North Pole." We decline with thanks. We can't afford to fritter away that much money on a cold deal like this.

There are only three towns in Rhode Island now unprovided with public or semi-public libraries, and these three, are being spurred to equal the public spirit of the rest.

The number of horses consumed in France each year is now about 120,000, and of this number 24,000 are sent to Paris. In 1896 only 2,500 horses made their final appearance in the guise of beef. Of the 120,000 now consumed it is, of course, impossible to say how many are eaten in ignorance of the fact that they have probably once been between the shafts.

The city of Paris is making a sanitary record of every building in the city. Since March, 1894, 35,000 houses have been described, and it is expected that the register will be completed by 1900. It contains for each house a description of the drains, cesspools and wells, and of the plumbing; a record of whatever deaths from contagious diseases have occurred in it, and of all disinfections and analyses of water, air or dust.

The long-talked of project of a railroad connecting North and South America is being revived. The negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala, which were interrupted two years ago by the strained diplomatic relations of the two countries, have been resumed, and Mexico has just appointed a commission to act with a similar commission to be appointed by Guatemala. It will be the duty of the joint commission to select a feasible route for the proposed road.

Butte, Mont., is now credited with being the busiest place in the West. The Anaconda copper mines, that vast concern which makes a profit of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, a year, explains the status there. It is employing more men and has a bigger payroll than ever before, and its employees get the highest rate of wages paid anywhere. No wonder that Butte is prosperous, for where several thousand men get steady work and high pay there can be no stagnation.

Professor Dussaud, of Geneva, Switzerland, announces the discovery of a system whereby the deaf can be made to hear. The apparatus is known as the microphonograph, and it consists of an exceedingly sensitive phonograph connected to a microphone. The speaker talks into the phonograph and the words are transmitted to the deaf person through the microphone. Prof. Dussaud expects to have his apparatus perfected for the Paris Exposition so that large audiences of deaf persons may listen to lectures.

A letter in The Ohio State Journal claims for John W. Burton, once a resident of Columbus and now living in Texas, the honor of being the youngest man who carried a musket from the beginning to the end of the Civil War. He was a member of Company A, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was only twelve years old when he enlisted. He was a boy of remarkable size for his age and showed few signs of his extreme youth. There were many drummers younger than Burton, but he was a real soldier from the first, and always did a man's duty.

The report for the "Darkest England" scheme for the Salvation Army in England for the last year shows that 3,231,917 meals were supplied and 1,339,246 nights' lodging; 2,501 men were received into the factories, 411 into the first prison home, 11,899 provided with employment, temporary or permanent, and 1,535 women and girls received into rescue homes. Although there is no pretense of making the work self-supporting, the shelter for food and lodgings received over $190,000 from those sheltered; the city colony with its many branches returned $476,000 toward an expense of $493,000, and the farm colony, in spite of very many difficulties, came within $25,000 of meeting its expenditure of $250,000.

The Outlook tells how the school children of Rochester, N. Y., have by their industry succeeding in ridding the city of a pest of moths. These moths had become so destructive that the Forestry Association offered a prize of five dollars to each of the children of any one school who would bring in 1,000 or more of the cocoons of this insect; three dollars to the three bring in the second largest number; two to the three bringing in the third largest number. This was in 1893. The next year the amount of the prizes was increased to ten dollars for the boy or girl who brought in a greater number of cocoons than were brought in by any one pupil in 1893; this was 44,900. Twenty children each won a ten-dollar prize. The school children of Rochester have gathered from the bark of trees, fences, rough places in houses, etc., almost 9,000,000 of those moth cocoons, and now the city is free from these insect pests, through the efforts of these children.

Many scientists are devoting their attention to the difficult task of rapidly and cheaply liquefying air. This, when accomplished, will be of great value for many purposes, of which refrigeration and the moving of engines, stationary and locomotive, are the most important. By the most successful methods hitherto used, a German experimenter was able, with a copper tube apparatus weighing 122 pounds and a pressure averaging more than 190 atmospheres, to liquefy air in two hours without resorting to auxiliary cooling expedients. By means, however, of a machine exhibited last month before the Dublin Royal Society, liquid air was produced in twenty-five minutes. The air pressure in this case was less than eighty-seven atmospheres, and the apparatus weighed only twenty pounds. The liquid air was not in quantity large enough to be of commercial importance, but the system was a marked improvement on all its predecessors.

It is rather surprising—as news from afar about home matters often is—to learn that a party of English sportsmen is coming over here this summer to shoot wild horses. Of these animals somebody has told the eager Nimrods, there are at least 2,000,000 galloping about the mountains of Utah, and such a nuisance are they to the inhabitants of the country that aid in decreasing their numbers will be gratefully welcomed. Once, according to the veracious narrative from which these facts are gleaned, as much attention on the ranches was paid to the rearing of horses as to that of cattle, and they were so valuable that to steal one of the animals was regarded as a crime worse than murder, but now the man who would round up a few hundred bands of these animals and run off with them would be elected a Senator. The story does not state whether the horse hunters are coming chiefly for game, as benefactors to a helpless people, or because they have Senatorial aspirations, but coming they are, and there is no doubt they will have a lot of excitement before they go back.

A flock of wild pigeons, so numerous as to recall the hunting stories of days that were supposed to have passed forever, has taken possession of a grove in Shasta County, Cal. When the birds are on their foraging expeditions they are said to form a line a mile in length and from 100 to 200 yards wide, while the sound of their wings is like that of a furious storm. At night they gather in a black oak forest, where, over an area of about 160 acres, they seem to cover every twig and bough. So numerous are they that people in the vicinity kill as many of them as they can carry away, doing the work with clubs and stones rather more effectively than with guns. Local ornithologists say the birds are the true wild pigeon once common in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and afterwards often seen further west, though rarely in flocks so large as this one. They are described as not quite a foot long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The prevailing color is a bluish gray, in some parts with green and purple reflections, and with two broad and distinct bars of black across the wings. The lower part of the back is white, while the tail is a deep gray, with a broad, black bar at the end. The bill is blackish brown, and the legs and toes are of reddish orange. The birds show great uniformity in both size and color.

The emergencies created by the plague have been the cause of something like a revolution in the case of some of the most deeply rooted social and religious prejudices of the natives in India. The increase of the pest has compelled measures, such as the isolation of the sick, which are in direct antagonism to the most cherished traditions of religious observance, personal liberty, and family life. At the outbreak of the epidemic very few sufferers could be persuaded to accept hospital treatment. For a time it seemed impossible in Bombay to induce more than twenty-five patients to enter the wards. By the beginning of March, however, the Arthur Road Hospital alone contained nearly a hundred patients, while numbers were availing themselves of the hospitals of the Parsee, Jain, Hindu, Khoja, and Mohammedan communities, and of special institutions, such as those of the Fort Trust, the Sahibs' servants, and Parel. The devout Hindu dreads above all things to die in the hands of men of another caste, and to be deprived of the last rites which his own kindred are alone competent, according to existing usage, to perform. It is not merely a question of sentiment in this world; it is also one of salvation in the next. Almost without exception, until now, the respectable classes of Indians have preferred the certainty of dying among their own people to the chance of recovery in a public hospital, however considerate its management, if it involves separation from their families. But segregation is the essential condition of hospital treatment in a great epidemic, and for the first time in India it is not only being enforced, but is accepted as inevitable by the people themselves. A few months ago such sanitary proposals would have excited the most fanatical opposition.

Japanese Magnanimity and Bravery.

After the capture of Port Arthur a heavy rain set in. Field Marshal Count Oyama saw a number of Chinese prisoners huddled and shivering under the eaves of a house. The marshal called one of his aids. 'Those too are men," said he. "My horse, though he may die if exposed to this rain, is not worth those men's lives. Lead them to my stables, turn the horses out, and see that the prisoners are sheltered." When this act was explained to the Chinese they were quite overcome.

The incident of the Gillies Hill at Banaockburn has more than its parallel near Port Arthur. An attack was made upon a commissary train guarded by only fifty soldiers, who seemed doomed. But a body of 700 Japanese coolies nearby, wholly unarmed but for a few that carried staves, begged to be permitted to engage. "Though we may not be able to beat them," said the head man, "we can do them much damage, and at all events we may keep them busy until reenforcements come up." To this the officer rather unwillingly consented. In a moment the coolies were off at a full run, yelling and hurrahing. They fell on the astonished enemy with their naked hands, wrenched the swords or guns away from many and fought like so many demons. The Chinese broke their ranks and fled. Thirty were killed and many taken prisoners. On the part of the coolies the casualties were five killed and wounded. This has, and with justice, been termed one of the most remarkable incidents of the war.—From "Heroic Japan."

Useful Tattooing.

Why should we not all of us be identified from youth upward by a tattooed mark? ask The Boston Home Journal. Men who travel have often found difficulty in getting checks cashed in strange places and women who entertain are frequently taken in by "distinguished guests," who prove to be any persons except the distinguished ones expected. A tattoo mark, registered somewhere and placed on record so as not to be imitated without punishment from the law, would be every bit as useful on human beings as the brand is on cattle.

Human beings, when disassociated from their usual attire and surroundings are distinguished from each other with even more difficulty than attends the picking out of a particular cow or horse from a large number. It was Thomas Hughes who declared that a man would refuse to recognize his best friend if the latter was set down in ragged clothing at a street crossing—and he was right. Men escape justice easily by just such simple devices as shaving the mustache or growing a beard, and the lady in stageland who isn't recognized by her own family merely because she puts on a different colored dress is not unknown in real life. A Philadelphia man has been discovered with his name and address tattooed on his arm, and he takes great pleasure in getting checks cashed at banks where he is unknown by merely exhibiting his arm.

Properly arranged, the name and address of a fair debutante, with her family crest and a few incidentals added, would not disguise her above-glove arm, and similar markings would be very useful for all the boys who went in for athletics and who desired to be known to the world better than was possible through letters pinned on the back and bound to blow off during the first bit of wind.

New Ribbon for Medal of Honor.

Among the last official acts of President leveland was to prescribe a design for the knot to be worn in lieu of the United States medal of honor, and the ribbon to be worn with the medal, which was issued for signal acts of personal bravery by soldiers of the Union army during the Civil War.

The medal is in the form af a five-pointed star, with two of the points at the top, to which are attached two tiny cannon crossing each other, on which rests the American eagle with wings spread. To the tips of these wings the ribbon is fastened and on the top edge of the ribbon is the fancy-shaped piece with a shield in the center, and pin on the back, for attaching the medal to the coat.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont issued a general order stating the designs prescribed by the president, and now the new ribbons and the bowknot are being distributed. The order from the former secretary of war says: "A ribbon to be worn with the medal of honor, and a knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, are prescribed and established by the President of the United States, to be each of a pattern as follows: The ribbon to be of silk, one inch wide and one inch in length the center stripe of white one-sixteenth of an inch wide, flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of red, each one-quarter of an inch wide. The knot to be a bow knot of the same combination of colors as the ribbon above described."

The entire list the country over includes about 600 men, some of whom are officers and others only common soldiers.

Largest Brick Building.

"Very few know it, but it is a fact," explained a prominent builder to a Washington Star reporter, "that the Pension Office building is the largest brick building in the world. It has been subjected to much criticism, but it can stand it, for as time passes along there are many things seen about it that escaped notice when it was newer. In all, says the Star, there are over 10,000,000 bricks in the building. General Meigs took liberties with bricks that no other architect had ever attempted. He not only used bricks exclusively for the building, but he used them in constructing the stairs throughout the building. In the matter of stair building, bricks have often been used for the riser, but the step has always been of iron, wood, slate or stone. In the Pension Office both riser and step are of brick. As a brick building, therefore, pure and simple, it is unique in construction, outside of the fact that it is the largest exclusively brick building in the world."

Official statistics for 1896 of the seven Australian colonies give their population as being 4,323,171. Melbourne is said to have lost 42,486 inhabitants since 1891.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 6

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

IT'S THE OPPOSITION OF THE WIND

that makes the kite a success. Windy opposition is about all we have to meet in Bellefonte and that aint much of a job U Kno. The public is with us and we treat them royally when chance offers. Here's one of the chances.

2099 Yards

Sea Island Zephyr Gingham

(usual price 12½ cts.) came to us this morning in answer to a telegram and go to U at the funny price of

8cts.

From the present indications, this may be the last lot of these fine Ginghams we can offer U at panic "figgers."

Here's Another Special

1190 yds. Dress Ginghams, not so fine as the above lot, fast colors, neat styles and big values for

6cts.

Of U are YY U'll get some before your neighbors carry 'em all off.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

MORE COMMON SENSE.....

The "Negligee,"

A durable zephyr-weight Straw Hat. Just the thing for cycling, tennis, fishing, driving, and all summer sports.

A few of the practical features of this popular hat are that it keeps the head cool, no matter how hot the pace or day.

The lighest and coolest Straw Hat ever made.

Interchangeable from dress to negligee by turning down the brim at any quarter.

Hygenic sweat-proof band.

Hat not affected by dampness.

Special kid-finish trimmings.

WOLF & CRAWFORD

Have it, as well as a full line of other straw and wool fashionable Hats.

Lost in the Mountains—Insane from Hunger.

George Hartman, of New York, was found roaming about the mountains, three miles from Altoona, one day last week, by a posse of constables who have been searching the woods for him for the two days previous, thinking him to be a wild man. When captured he was found to be insane from hunger and exposure. His hands and feet were swoolen to twice their natural size from cold. He was taken to the alms house and given medical attention. Regaining his reason, he told how he had been sand-bagged and robbed of his watch and a sum of money in Pittsburg several days ago, while on a visit to his sister at that place. The blow left him insane, and since then he has been roaming about the mountains between Pittsburg and Altoona. The authorities sent him home.

Centre Hall Orchestra.

A number of the leading musicians of our town met at the house of Mr. Harry Kramer and effected the organization of the Centre Hall Orchestra, with the following officers:

President, Rev. W. H. Rhoads.
Secretary, Dr. W. A. Jacobs.
Treasurer, Harry Kramer.
Leader, Miss Mamie Kramer.
Musical Director, Samuel Rowe.
1st Violin, Mr. Poulsen, Misses Mamie Kramer and Ida C. Rhoads.
2nd Violin, W. W. Rhoads, Dr. W. A. Jacobs, J. W. Henny, H. Dale.
Cello, Harry Kramer, W. Boozer.
1st Cornet, W. H. Pleacher.
2nd Cornet, G. W. Strohmeyer.
Pianist, Mrs. Sadie Kramer.

Flood on the Juniata.

The rainfall of Saturday and Sunday has overflowed the Juniata river and its numerous tributaries, causing thousands of dollars of destruction to growing crops.

The farmers along the Raystown branch have suffered severe losses to buildings, fences and growing grains. The Juniata river is sixteen feet above low water mark and was slill rising on Monday.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Disposition of Cases Since Our Last Issue.—Many Cases Up for Trial.

In the case of the Com. vs. Edward Beck, assault and battery; verdict not guilty and the prosecutor G. W. Cathcart to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Laura Cathcart, charge surety of the peace, prosecutor W. H. Beck. The court heard the testimony of this case in connection with the preceding case.

Clara V. Evans and Cortland De Lacy Evans, her husband, with right of the said Clara V. Evans, assignee of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee for Clara V. Evans vs. Wilbur F. Reeder, executor under the last will and testament of Mary S. Gordon, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $3553.50.

Charles Speerly and Ann Speerly who plead guilty to the charge of keeping and maintaining bawdy house in Bellefonte, were each sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of four months.

Coburn King, who plead guilty on Monday to the charge of assault and battery was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, cost of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of six months.

At ten o'clock the court adjourned till two o'clock when the sheriff offered his deeds for acknowledgment.

In the case of the Com. vs. Laura Cathcart surety of the peace, the court ordered that the defendant pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor W. H. Beck to pay one-third of the costs.

Other criminal cases entered to April sessions were as follows:

Com. vs. Charles Ammerman, charge, betrayal, prosecutrix Jane Miller; true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Turney, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Hannah Emenizer; true bill.

Com. vs. Chillis Reese, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Louisa Pickle; true bill.

Com. vs. Sydneham Krumrine, charge embezzlement, prosecutrix Wm. S. Shortlidge; settled.

Com. vs. Charles Weaver and Geo. Weaver, charge assault and battery, prosecutor John McCloskey; settled.

Com. vs. Frank Campbell, charge assault and battery and threats, prosecutrix Priscilla Bampbell; settled.

Com. vs. E. P. Zerby, charge assault and battery, prosecutor John H. Confer. Bill ignored and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Arthur Rothrock, charge assault and battery, betrayal, etc., prosecutrix Bertha K. Hayes; true bill.

Com. vs. Bert Henderson, charge rape, prosecutrix Elsie D. Griffith; true bill.

Com. vs. Sarah Weaver, charge assault and battery, prosecutor W. T. Patton; true bill.

Com. vs. A. A. Dale, charge assault and battery, prosecutor James I. McClure; bill ignored and the prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. James I. McClure, charge aggravated assault and battery, prosecutor A. A. Dale; bill ignored and the prosecutor to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Geo. Johnson, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Esther Grubb; bill ignored and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. N. W. Ream. charge forgery, prosecutor John S. Walker; true bill.

Joseph Ross vs. Jeremiah Eckenroth; settled.

Com. of Pa., Ex-Relatione the School District of Howard township, the Poor District of Howard township and the Road District of Howard township vs. Joseph Casselberry, J. K. Leathers, H. J. Pletcher, and Jacob Robb. This is an action on the official bond of Mr. Casselberry, as tax collector of Howard township for the year 1894, on which the plaintiffs seek to recover against the collector and his sureties, the amounts shown to be due the several funds by the above on settlement for the year 1894, in the spring of 1895. Verdict on Tuesday morning in favor of the plaintiffs in the penal sum of $5500, and assessing the amounts as follows: school funds, $350, poor funds, $464.06, road funds, $82.93; subject to a question of law reserved by the court, viz: whether or not the auditor's settlement of 1895, showing certain balances against the collector upon the duplicates for poor and road tax for the year 1894, and that showing balances found against him for the year 1893, as per auditor's settlement of 1894, which are carried over to the settlement of 1895 is conclusive as against him and his sureties on his bond for 1894, and whether under the evidence the damages assessed against the defendant upon the bond should be only for the balances found upon the duplicates of 1894, against him, not including the balances carried over from the settlement of 1894.

Rose Sternberg Lyon vs. Gustave Lyon; continued at the costs of the plaintiff.

G. W. McDonald vs G. W. Hoover and John P. Elkin; this action is brought to recover salary as general manager for the Clearfield and Cush Creek Coal and Coke Co., under and by virtue of articles of agreement entered into, to re-organize the aforesaid corporation, with offices in the Drexel Building in the city of Philadelphia.

Court convened on Monday morning with Hon. John G. Love, president judge, on the bench.

The first business before the court was a habeas corpus proceeding in Com. vs. James W. Porter, charge vagrancy, etc., prosecutor James Lreps. After hearing the testimony the court discharged the prisoner.

The list was gone over and cases for trial noted.

D. H. Weaver vs. D. W. Biddle; discontinued.

Catharine M. Resides vs. John W. Cook, S. M. Buck, the Saylor Madill Coal Mining Co., and the Beech Valley Coal Iron Co.; continued.

J. T. Lucas vs. John A. Yeager; two suits.

Charles E. Shearer and Emma M. Shearer vs. Mrs. Louisa Bush; continued.

John T. Fowler vs. Eve Sharer; non suit.

Elizabeth Jane Fowler vs. Daniel Robb; continued.

Thomas W. Fisher and C. M. Resides, administrators of Wm. Resides, deceased, and C. M. Resides and Rachael Resides, heirs at law of said Wm. Resides, deceased, use of A. J. Cook vs. the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.; continued.

Wm. S. Hansel & Son vs. James Schofield; continued.

Conrad Miller vs. N. W. Ream; verdict in favor of J. B. Ream, one of the defendants, opening the judgment as against J. B. Ream, and the judgment remains as against N. W. Ream.

Jacob Marks vs. J. W. Cook and S. M. Buck, trading and doing business as Cato Mining Co. Defendants confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $372.27.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ex-relatione Lucretia Peters vs. W. H. Peters, James D. McKee, and W. Miles Walker. This action is on a bond of maintenance, but only one of the defendents was served with process, namely Mr. Walker. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the penal sum of $1000 and amount due July 4, 1896, $264.95 as against Mr. Walker.

Council Again Takes Up the Water Subject

Our esteemed borough fathers have again had the water question before them and resolved that a tax of four mills be laid and collected to pay the interest on $5000 to be borrowed for the erection of water works.

A resolution was also passed to issue ten bonds amounting to $5000—$500 each—to bond the town for the proposed water works.

The water for this purpose is to be procured from Bible's spring as mentioned in the minutes.

The different phases are these:

1. Run opposition with the Bible water, which was dropped.
2. Take the water company's plant. "Tabled indefinitely."
3. Fall onto the Bible water again. Can't do that.
4. Take the water company plant.

The council means all right; only in organizing the light it seems went out and the tail got fixed where the head should be—now things keep mixed.

William Horner Found Dead.

William Horner, a well-known citizen of near this place, aged about 60 years, on Wednesday afternoon was found dead in an outbuilding at his home. Heart failure likely was the cause of his unexpected death.

His occupation was huckstering and berry farming. A wife and several children survive. We have no further particulars.

Mr. Horner was a veteran of the late war, and a member of the G. A. R. Post of this place.

There was more or less apprehensiod that he had been a victim of foul work, and to dispel all doubt an inquest was held last night. An examination of his remains showed that he was subject to heart trouble and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Funeral on Saturday forenoon, in charge of the Post. Burial in the cemetery at Centre Hall.

Presbyterian Announcements.

Preaching next Sabbath, at Spring Mills, 10.30 a. m., Centre Hall, 2 30 p. m.

A congregational meeting will be held in the church at Centre Hall on Saturday, May 22nd, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the soliciting committee, and to transact such business as shall be presented for consideration.

Memorial Sermon.

Owing to the fact that Sabbath morning, May 23rd, is the time for Communion services at Farmers Mills, the Memorial sermon will be preached in the afternoon in Cross church, in Georges valley, by Rev. Rearick.

Choice Trees for Sale.

George Meiss, of Tusseyville, offers for sale 800 fine apple trees, of all the best varieties, from 12 to 15c. a piece. Also 1200 peach trees, good varieties, from 6 to 7c. a piece. They can be had at any time at his home.

Walker Township Divided.

On Monday, of April term, the court approved a report dividing Walker township into three election districts and hereafter elections will be held at Zion, Hublersburg and Nittany Hall.

A WATER TRUST.

A Syndicate to Control the Springs Near Centre Hall.

A few of our shrewd, far-seeing business men, struck a happy idea some weeks ago, of which we had an inkling but refrained to allude to for fear that plans might be frustrated, of getting control of the springs east and west of Centre Hall. Some ten days ago, however, a party to the enterprise, gave intimation of it to a prominent party in Bellefonte, who now is our authority, and proves that we were not far wrong in our surmisings several weeks ago, and that we are not the one first to make public the plan.

The syndicate claim to have secured control of about all the springs east and west of this town; this is a sharp, shrewd idea of some of our capitalists, that may bring them 100 to 200 per cent. profit in the near future, and all will be pleased to learn of such good luck to some of our enterprising citizens. The springs and waters that the lucky syndicate have not yet secured are those on the lands of B. H. Arney adjoining this town on the east side.

The syndidate, it would appear, are in hopes that the water company will be necessitated to buy the springs and at the terms of the trust, and it will realize something like 100 per cent. In the event the borough comes in possession of water works, the syndicate hopes to have easier sailing and be able to realize upwards of 200 per cent. in selling out.

Death in Nittany Valley.

On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Joseph Shafer died at her residence, at the toll-gate, a few miles east of the Junction, after an illness of about four weeks from dropsy, aged 73 years. Mrs. Shafer, whose maiden name was Kate Grimm, was born in Snyder county, and was one of a family of thirteen. She was a sister to Reuben Grimm and Mrs. Nestlerode, of Madisonburg. A bereaved husband and two daughters, Mrs. E. Bartholomew, of Coburn, and Mrs. Sloat, of Aaronsburg, are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. The remains were taken to Madisonburg for burial on Friday, services being held in the Lutheran church.

What Presbytery Did.

At the recent meeting of Huntingdon Presbytery in Mifflintown, Rev. Christine was received from Northumberland Presbytery and accepted calls from Sinking Creek and Spring Mills.

Rev. W. O. Wright, of Milesburg, was elected one of the alternate ministerial commissioners to the general assembly.

A committee consisting of Elders Beaver, Harris and Rev. Jones visited the field at Hublersburg and decided upon the advisability of disbanding the church. The church at Hindman was dissolved. The Fall meeting of Presbytery will be held at Bellwood.

The New Road Bill.

The Hamilton road bill has only to pass third reading in the House before going to the Governor. Representative Teas, one of its champions in the House, says, "Along with this bill we should enact the bill which, in order to make it constitutional, has been amended so as to tax not only bicycles but all other vehicles one dollar each." Farmers would not be pleased with the latter as their vehicles are already taxed as personal property.

New Millport Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

The village of New Millport, in Clearfield county was almost destroyed by fire on morning of 29 ult., which broke out in the store of Peter Erhart. This building, which contained the postoffice, was soon in flames, which spread to D. W. Cathcart's hotel, A. J. Smith's dwelling house, store room and barn, the Methodist church and a house belonging to Mrs. Markle, all of which were reduced to ashes.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, will celebrate their golden wedding at their home, May 11th, in the afternoon, and have invited numerous friends to participate in the event and the Reporter bespeaks for these its esteemed friends a pleasurable celebration.

Water Election

At the annual election of the water company the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. D. Murray, John Spangler, F. Kurtz, jr., Chas. Arney, D. F. Luse.

Officers: President, Fred. Kurtz, sr.; Treasurer, J. D. Murray; Secretary, D. F. Luse.

The Ten Plagues.

An exchange thus enumerates the ten plagues of a newspaper office: "Bores, poets, cranks, rats, cockroaches, typographical errors, exchange fiends, book canvassers, delinquent subscribers, and the men who always know how to run a newspaper better than the editor.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

A Car Load of

MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

Spring Shoes galore. We're still harping on that one strain. A little better shoe for a little lower price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Many patrons appear surprised at always finding our establishment always crowded. Nothing strange about that. More men are growing shoe wise every year. The wiser you grow, the more you'll appreciate buying shoes here. Two offers of many. Both are in that new rich dark shade of Russia:

$3 Shoes for $2.55

The "Special" Russia Calf Shoe, in all the new styles of toe, most shoe dealers ask $3.50. Our price is $2 25.

$4 Shoes for $3.

The Metallic, a hand-sewed Russia Calf, in all the new toes, you will not find so good a shoe elsewhere for $4.00, our price, $3.00.

Our surpassing $2.25 Shoe for Ladies. Compare them point by point with the best $3 shoe the world has ever produced—you'll get the shoes mixed, and you will pay $3 for our $2.25 shoes.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

If We Could Pin a Sample of Dress Goods to This Newspaper,

Our store would be too small to hold the crowds eager to seize the oppo.tunities now offered to liven February business. Perfect goods without hurt or flaw. For a starter. A number of patterns never offered for less than 50c, to go at this sale

At 25 Cents,

New patterns in Percales and Seersuckers

Always Up To Date.

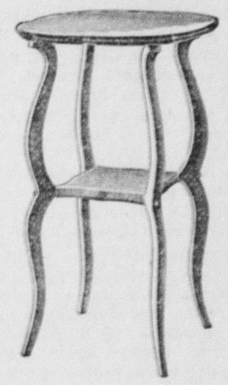
GARMAN'S STORE,

Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

We offer special bargains in

Furniture, Baby Carriages, And Refrigerators,

During the month of May.



This fine Polished Table, in Genuine Mahogony, Bird's Eye Maple, Quartered Oak, and Curley Birch,

ONLY 90c.

Ask to see our new Patent Axle Baby Carriages at $5.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

SELF INTEREST LEADS MONEY SAVERS TO BELLEFONTE'S GREAT BARGAIN CENTER.

Everybody wants to get the most that their dollars will buy, and no clear-minded person ever paid more for an article when they knew they could buy it for less elsewhere.

We draw the crowds by underselling.

We are tireless in our efforts to give the people Bargains.

Every statement we make you'll find to be a fact.

Every offering you'll find to be a reality.

The Special Prices we placed on some of our goods last week demonstrated to us in a very forcible and pleasing way, that our advertisements are read with interest by the buying public. Nearly all the goods we advertised were asked for, and in almost every instance the sale was made. Our advertisements can be relied on, and we never advertise anything unless we have a sufficient quantity on hand, as we do not wish to disappoint Bargain Seekers.

A Few More Specials For This Week.

White Crochet Bed Spreads, full size, the $1 25 kind for	89c
Lace Curtains, 3 yds long, per pair,	75c
Linen Crash for Skirts,	17c
Challies, just the thing for warm weather dresses,	4c
Ladies' Calico Wrappers, full size,	59c
Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes in box, per box,	10c
Gloria Silk Sun Umbrellas,	98c
Box Paper containing 20 sheets and 20 envelopes	5c
Ladies' Waist Sets,	9c
Chenille Curtains, an extra good quality, per pair,	$1.98
Cotton Bed Blankets, just the thing for this time of year, white or grey, per pair,	45c
Men's Good Working Pants	75c
Men's Good Suits, sold everywhere for $5.00, our price	$3.98
Black Clay Worsted, the $10.00 kind	$7.48
Men's Working Shirts, good ones	25c

Our Clothing Department.

Children's Suits, from 4 to 15 years	69c
Children's Suits, from 4 to 15 years,	98c
Children's Suits, strictly all wool	$1.50
Children's Suits, the kind they ask you elsewhere $4.00 for, we sell at	$2.25
All Wool Men's Suits, stylish	$5.00
Boys' Knee Pants	25c

Millinery

Eight store people last week in our Millinery Department and we could scarcely wait on our trade.

We are doing a millinery business that would be a credit to a metropolis. No one can offer you half as large an assortment. Our styles have no peer in this or any other market, and we are making prices that lay out our competition. In the dreary cold your husband will never grumble at the price of your Hat if you buy it at the Globe.

See our 15, 25 and 48ct. Sailors.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.